



Redmond Community Indicators 2006

Working to Achieve the Community's Vision



From the Mayor

Dear Neighbors,

I am pleased to introduce to you *Redmond Community Indicators 2006*, a comprehensive look at how Redmond is working to achieve the community's vision as set-out in the 2005 *Redmond Comprehensive Plan*.

Redmond Community Indicators 2006 contains important information on the results of Redmond's efforts to preserve its natural and cultural heritage; provide choices in housing, transportation, and services; encourage a diversity of economic activities; and in general maintain and enhance the high quality of life that Redmond citizens enjoy and expect.

The report's information will be used by City staff, and elected and appointed officials to more clearly assess the effectiveness of City policies, track progress in implementing the Comprehensive Plan, and as one of several decision-making tools in evaluating alternative programs and policies.

Community members should also take note of the trends reported within. They provide a snapshot of Redmond in a way not previously available to the community. The report also gives effortless access to information that the community has already identified as important to the City's overall livability.

I invite you to take a close look at this year's indicators. You will see that Redmond enjoys a variety of parks and recreational opportunities, but that its surface water quality, as in most urban areas, could be improved. You will see that employment in Redmond is strong, but that housing is less affordable than it used to be.

Redmond's *Community Indicators* will be an increasingly important tool as information accumulates over the years. I commend it to you and encourage you to use the information to ensure that Redmond continues to remain a community of good neighbors, working together and with others in the region to implement a common vision for Redmond's future.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Rosemarie Ives". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

Mayor Rosemarie Ives

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Introduction to Implementation and Community Indicators for Redmond

Welcome to the inaugural report of Redmond's Implementation and Community Indicators Program! This report represents a new and exciting step in tracking Redmond's progress toward meeting its goals. This introduction will:

- Link the Program to Redmond's Comprehensive Plan;
- Describe indicator programs in general; and,
- Provide a Reader's Guide to the 2006 Implementation and Community Indicators Report.

Implementation and Community Indicators within the Comprehensive Planning Framework

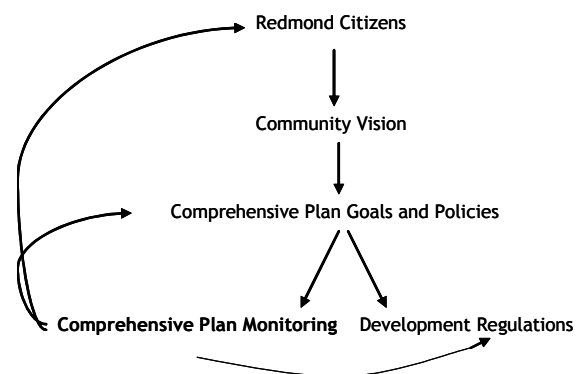
The purpose of Redmond's Comprehensive Plan is to express the community's long-term values and aspirations and to guide the physical development of the City as well as certain aspects of its social and economic character toward these goals. The Comprehensive Plan is based on eight long-term goals, listed in the Goals & Vision Element of the Plan, and reprinted in the *Summary of Trends* section of this report.

Achieving community goals and turning Redmond's Comprehensive Plan into reality depend on consistent attention to implementation. To that end, this document, as called for in the Participation, Implementation, and Evaluation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, identifies actions that the City should take to ensure implementation of the Plan, and establishes indicators against which the City can measure progress toward achieving the eight long-term goals.

Inside Implementation and Community Indicators Programs

Implementation and Community Indicator programs go by various names: monitoring, benchmarking, and sustainability reports are a few. Many programs include only indicators; their common thread is that they attempt to monitor trends in their reporting areas - trends that the community has already identified as

Comprehensive Planning: The Big Picture



important. Redmond's program also includes implementation actions: actions identified in the Comprehensive Plan required to implement Plan policies.

Why Monitor Trends?

Communities engage in monitoring to a) find out whether current policy is effective, b) see what progress is being made to implement community plans, and c) identify potential actions that would improve plan implementation and/or enhance the community's ability to meet long-term goals.

Monitoring a trend (i.e., an indicator) is complex work. It requires deciding what to monitor, how to monitor it, and how to report it so as to show change over time. Each community's approach can be different, but communities aim for the same result: valid, reliable, non-redundant, clear, available, and meaningful information that is clearly conveyed to the entire community.

Reader's Guide to the 2006 Implementation and Community Indicators Report

This inaugural Implementation and Community Indicators Report is divided into two sections: implementation actions, and community indicators.

The first section reports on community indicators. As described above, they monitor progress toward meeting the community's long-term goals. For example, the City may measure the vacancy rate on commercial land in the City, or Citywide tax receipts, as indicators to describe the City's economic vitality.

The indicators are organized by goal. Each section begins with a summary of the indicators describing progress toward achieving that goal, followed by results for each indicator. Each indicator has an identifier beginning with "P" (primary), "S" (secondary) or "Su" (survey). Secondary indicators are meant to support and give context to the findings of primary indicators. The "Su" designation indicates that the indicator is a survey question. Further, each indicator includes a trend objective, next report date,

Sample Indicator

Title and
City role

P13: Graduation Rates

City role: Indirect

Main
message

Graduation rates are up at Redmond High School and in the Lake Washington School District as a whole.

What was
measured?

Entering ninth graders completing high school in four years as a percentage of the total, less those transferring to another district

Desired vs.
actual trend

Desired Trend:



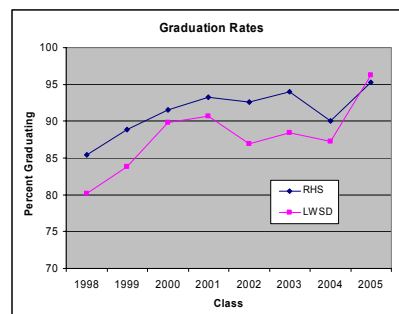
Actual Trend:



Next report date:

Spring 2007

Graphic
presentation
of trend



Special notes
and data
sources

Note: Prior to 2002, LWSD calculated graduation rates slightly differently. Thus, the numbers are not directly comparable.

Data source: Lake Washington School District

Text expla-
nation of
significant
trends

Over the last seven years, graduation rates at Redmond High School and in the Lake Washington School District as a whole have edged upwards.

The District saw its largest increase from 2004 to 2005.

and city role. The “city role” estimates the ability of the City to impact the indicator. The City’s role is characterized as *direct*, *indirect*, *significant*, or *no role*. At the high end, City policies and regulations can directly influence the outcome. At the low end, other factors influence the outcome more (in certain cases, much more) than the City can. See the example on the previous page for an illustration.

The second section identifies short- (0 to 2 years), mid- (2 to 5 years), and long-range (5 to 10 years) implementation actions needed to carry out the Comprehensive Plan. January 1, 2006 is “Day One” for the implementation actions. The actions are organized by goal, and include new programs, regulatory updates, or capital investments. Think of them as answering the question: “What does the City need to do to implement the Comprehensive Plan?” The implementation actions are listed in a table as shown in the example below.

The program recognizes that the City must set priorities based on feedback from citizens, stated strategies, mandated actions, and limitations on resources, all of which are dynamic inputs. As such, the implementation actions and indicators should be expected to change over time without losing their value as gauges of the community’s progress toward achieving its vision.

We welcome your feedback on this inaugural report! Please direct comments, questions, and suggestions to:

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Sample Implementation Action

Implementation Action	Indicator	P01: Stream Water Quality	Relationship to Indicator	
	Source	NE-12, Intro-duction	Relationship to Comprehensive Plan Policy	
	Long-term (5-10 yrs.)	2011-15	Expected term of completion (0-2, 2-5, 5-10 years)	
	Medium-term	2008-10		
	Short-term	2006-07	X	
	Status	Portions Complete, others Underway	Current status (e.g., “planned,” “complete”)	
	Update stream and welland maps to reflect the most current and most accurate available data		Action title	

Summary of Trends

Here, discover in broad terms how Redmond is doing in achieving its Comprehensive Plan goals. The left column contains Plan goals; the center column shows the direction in which Redmond is heading; the right column provides a text summary, including the “bottom line” and suggested actions.

Conserve agricultural lands and rural areas; protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment

↔
no clear trend

The bottom line:

- Redmond’s air is healthy. 👍
- Citizens continue to conserve water and recycle used materials. 👍
- Policies aiming to focus growth in urban areas are succeeding. 👍
- Redmond’s surface water is polluted. 🐟
- Salmon runs have been declining regionally for decades. 🐟

Suggested actions:

- Continue to participate in WRIA 8 salmon conservation planning.
- Continue to develop methods for abating stream pollution.
- Continue to ask the hard questions in order to identify problems and seek results.

Retain and enhance Redmond’s distinctive **character** and high quality of life, including an abundance of parks, open space, good schools and recreational facilities

↔
no clear trend

The bottom line:

- Redmond residents enjoy a variety of parks and open space. 👍
- Public safety data do not yet show long-term trends.
- Graduation rates are up in Redmond. 👍

Suggested actions:

- Focus on maintaining and increasing park services as population expands.
- Identify ways to expand fire prevention practices, because they work.

Emphasize **choices** in housing, transportation, stores and services

↔
no clear trend

The bottom line:

- Redmond is meeting its growth targets. 📈
- Employees continue to far outnumber residents, although the gap is not currently widening.
- Housing costs are rising faster than incomes. 📈
- Redmond is home to many sizes of businesses. 📈
- Transit access is good in some neighborhoods, but not all. 📈

Suggested actions:

- Complete and promote regulatory updates permitting a variety of housing types.
- Implement alternative transportation solutions that enhance choices for Redmond citizens and that are appropriate to existing and expected neighborhood land-use patterns.

Support vibrant **concentrations** of retail, office, service, residential, and recreational activity in Downtown and Overlake

↔
no clear trend

The bottom line:

- Downtown is growing more robustly than Overlake.
- Relative to the City as a whole, Downtown and Overlake lack open space. 📈
- Employment in Redmond's centers continues to grow strongly. 📈

Suggested actions:

- Identify ways to help realize Overlake's long-term vision.
- Complete update to Overlake Neighborhood Plan.
- Identify opportunities for additional open space in Redmond's centers - especially Overlake.

Maintain a strong and diverse economy, and provide a business **climate** that retains and attracts locally owned companies as well as internationally recognized corporations

↑
improving

The bottom line:

- Employment and income growth are outpacing the regional average. 📈
- Residential growth is outpacing the regional average, but is outpaced by employment growth.
- Child poverty rates have ticked-up slightly, but are down since the late 1990s.

Suggested actions:

- Build on Redmond's strengths by founding the Eastside Economic Development Committee.

Promote a variety of **community** gathering places and diverse **cultural** opportunities

↑
improving

The bottom line:

- Participation in City-sponsored recreation programs is up. 👍
- Attendance at community-wide events like Derby Days is up. 👍
- The City's efforts to retain historic features are having visible impacts. 👍

Suggested actions:

- Build on successes in increasing participation in recreation.
- Seek additional business participation in façade improvement program.

Provide convenient, safe and environmentally friendly transportation **connections** within Redmond, and between Redmond and other communities for people and goods

↑
improving

The bottom line:

- Streets have fewer collisions. 👍
- Transit service is increasing and is attracting more riders. 👍
- Transit efficiency is on the increase. 👍
- Planned transportation improvements are underway or complete. 👍

Suggested actions:

- Provide more direct service from Overlake to other urban centers.

Remain a **community** of good neighbors, working together and with others in the region to implement a common vision for Redmond's future

↑
improving

The bottom line:

- More permit reviews are occurring within state-mandated timeframes. 👍
- More people are visiting www.redmond.gov. 👍
- Redmond is annexing adjacent unincorporated urban areas. 👍
- Neighborhoods are taking advantage of the Neighborhood Matching Fund. 👍

Suggested actions:

- Reduce unmet demand for emergency and transitional housing.
- Encourage neighborhood float entries in the Derby Days Parade.
- Expand online permitting.

Indicator Summary Page

Conserve agricultural lands and rural areas; protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment

The indicators for this goal are:

↑	↓	↔	?
improving	worsening	no clear trend	not enough information
5	5	1	2

Surface Water Quality. Results from the City's monitoring of Redmond's streams and stormwater outfalls indicates that local water bodies face a set of issues typically found in urban areas. Surface water sampling reveals that the water in our lakes, rivers, and streams is too warm, has too little dissolved oxygen, and has high bacteria counts. Monitoring data collected by looking at aquatic insects also indicates that the biological integrity of our streams is "marginal."

These results seem less dire, however, when one considers that Redmond's streams are on average, no worse than other streams in other urban areas. Moreover, Redmond is ahead of most other cities in that it has a rigorous water quality monitoring program

Redmond's Natural Resources staff is actively analyzing stream water quality data and looking to see what actions can be taken to improve and protect surface water quality. Since water quality is closely tied to land use, transportation choices, and the condition of utility infrastructure, further City efforts should involve staff from across City departments.

To the extent that measures of water quality and salmon health are correlated, we should see them change together. Given dedication to the challenge, those changes can be for the better.

Growth Management. Among the central goals of the Growth Management Act is to preserve agricultural and rural lands while focusing growth in urban areas. Several indicators show that Redmond is achieving such policy goals.



Peter's Creek after rehabilitation

First, the Urban Growth Area (UGA) did not change in 2005, save an expansion to include Perrigo Park. This is consistent with City policy objectives. One factor that influences whether the UGA is moved is the extent to which cities accommodate residents and employees within existing urban areas. Since 1996, new residences in Redmond have consistently developed at or near allowed densities.

Continued development will not impact the City's ability to maintain its protected open spaces, but it does potentially decrease the opportunity for additional purchases. Recognize, however, that even land zoned for development will retain some open space owing to critical areas and other development regulations. Development does seem to be contributing to decreasing forest canopy cover. This is only a tentative conclusion, as small stands of forest do not necessarily show-up in digital land cover data. Still, this will be an important indicator to watch.

Conservation. Redmond citizens recycle, but not as often as King County residents and businesses as a whole. In fact, recycling dropped slightly from 2004 to 2005. On the other hand, recycling rates are well above the national average (42.5% vs. 30%). Redmond water use has declined since 2000 even as population and employment have increased; weather, conservation, and other factors impact water use.

Since this is the initial indicators report, some indicators do not yet show trends. Future reports should tell us more about recycling and stream water quality.

P01: Stream Water Quality

City role: Significant

Redmond has significant room for improvement in surface water quality.

Number of streams listed as impaired on the federal 303(d) list and percentage of stream samples meeting state water quality guidelines for ecological health.

Objective:	Zero streams impaired; 100% of samples meeting guidelines
Actual data:	33 303(d) listings; no samples meeting WQI standards.
Next report date:	Spring 2008 for 303(d); Spring 2007 for samples

303(d) Data and Explanation

2003 303(d) listings: 33

The Federal Clean Water Act requires each state to prepare a prioritized list of lakes, rivers, and streams that are impaired by pollution—the state 303(d) list. Tracking the number of water bodies on this list is one measure of our community's overall surface water quality. Redmond is one of the few municipalities in the region actively monitoring its surface water in order to protect the health of our environment.

Redmond currently has 33 federally verified listings on the 303(d) list. Some sites are listed for more than one pollutant. Of the 33 listings, 20 are a result of high bacteria concentrations, ten listings result from having too little dissolved oxygen, and three listings are based on high water temperatures.

For more information:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wqhome.html>

Data sources: City of Redmond Public Works Department, King County, Washington State Department of Ecology

WQI Data and Explanation

Water Year	Low value	High value	Median value
2004-05	1	39	14

The Washington Department of Ecology developed a Water Quality Index (WQI) as an imperfect but useful answer to non-technical questions about water quality. The index ranges from 1 to 100 with higher numbers indicating better water quality. Scores above 80 correspond to meeting state water quality standards, and are classified as streams of "lowest concern." Streams with scores between 40 and 80 are classified as those of "marginal concern." Scores below 40 correspond to streams of "highest concern."

Index scores are developed from aggregating the results from monitoring eight surface water elements on a monthly basis for a full water-year (October through September): water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total suspended sediments, and turbidity.

Redmond monitors twenty sites monthly. The lowest water quality scores were most often recorded at stormwater outfalls. King County--which includes more rural areas and therefore more areas with better water quality--has an average score of 42 compared to Redmond's average of 14.

For more information:
<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/streamsdata/wqi.htm>

Data sources: City of Redmond Public Works Department, King County, Washington State Department of Ecology

S01: Redmond Air Quality

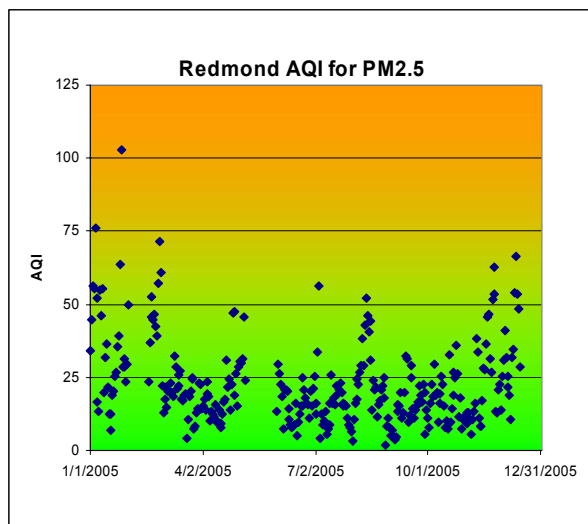
City role: Indirect

While already infrequent, particulate emission reductions would further reduce frequency of unhealthy days.

Fine particulate matter concentrations reported at Redmond City Hall; Air Quality Index greater than 100 is considered unhealthy for vulnerable groups such as the young, elderly, and those suffering from respiratory illnesses.

Objective:	Zero unhealthy days
Actual data:	One unhealthy day
Next report date:	Spring 2007

Particulate Matter Historical Trend	
Period	Days of AQI > 100
Nov.-Dec. 2002	0
2003	0
2004	0
2005	1



Redmond experienced one day of unhealthy particulate matter in 2005. It was the first such recorded day since late 2002.

In 2006, the Natural Resources Division obtained funding from Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to retrofit the City's fleet of diesel vehicles with the latest technology to reduce pollution emissions, including particulates.

Particulates travel throughout the region without regard for municipal boundaries such that pollution originating in other areas may end-up in Redmond, and vice-versa.

Data source: Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

Note: Measuring instrument did not report for several days in February and May 2005. The instrument was moved during December 2005 when the new City Hall opened.

S02: Tributary B-IBI (Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity) Statistics

City role: Indirect

Selected streams are not degrading, but show room for improvement.

Stream health as measured by diversity and abundance of aquatic insects; developed at the University of Washington.

Desired Trend:	↻/↻
Actual Trend:	↻
Next report date:	Spring 2007

Summary Health Classification 2002-2004			
Creek	B-IBI Range	B-IBI Median	Health Classification
Idylwood	14 - 24	19	Marginal
Peters	16 - 22	18	Marginal
Willows	18 - 30	22	Marginal

Data source: City of Redmond Public Works Department, Rhithron Associates

For more information:

Karr, J.R., and E.W. Chu. 1999. *Restoring life in running waters: better biological monitoring*. Island Press, Washington D.C. 206pp.

Morley, S.A., and J.R. Karr. 2002. *Assessing and restoring the health of urban streams in the Puget Sound Basin*. *Conservation Biology*, 16(6):1498-1509.

Rhithron Associates, Inc. 2005. *A biological assessment of stream sites in the Puget Sound Lowlands Ecoregion, City of Redmond, WA. A Report to the City of Redmond, Department of Natural Resources, from Wease Bollman, Rhithron Associates, Inc., Missoula, Montana. August 2005. 27pp, plus data appendices.*

B-IBI is an index that measures the “biological integrity” of streams and rivers by examining the distribution, amounts, and types of aquatic insects found in those streams and rivers (Karr and Chu 1999). This index is a useful standard for measuring the overall health of smaller urban and rural stream systems (Morley and Karr 2002.)

Certain aquatic insects are impacted differently by outside influences (such as disturbance and pollution) and different population distributions can provide information about the quality of the habitat over long periods of time. The B-IBI awards each aquatic insect sample collected a number between 10 and 50. Higher scores represent “healthier” streams and lower scores indicate “impacted” habitats. B-IBI scores indicating habitat quality are represented on the following scale: greater than 32 Good; 24 - 32 Fair; 18 - 23 Marginal; less than 18 Poor.



City of Redmond Natural Resources staff followed standard B-IBI field procedures to sample three City streams in 2002, 2003, and 2004. The table above displays our results. King County—which includes more rural areas and therefore more areas with better water quality—had a median score of 24 for its 703 sites in comparison to Redmond’s three sampling streams which all had medians that ranged from 18 to 22.

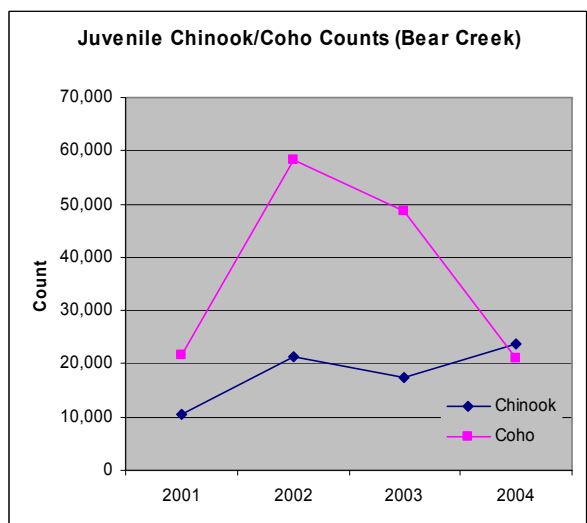
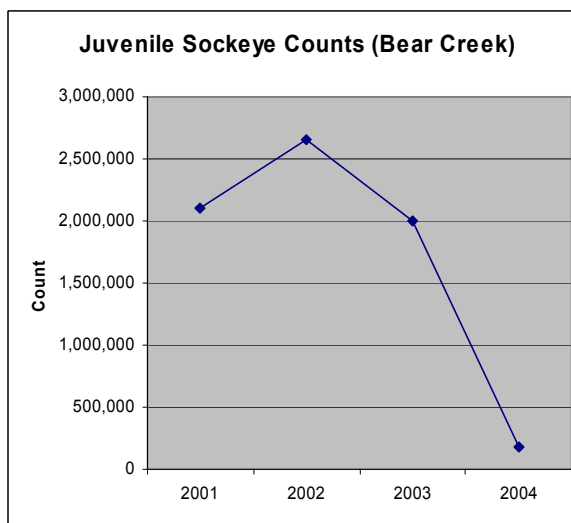
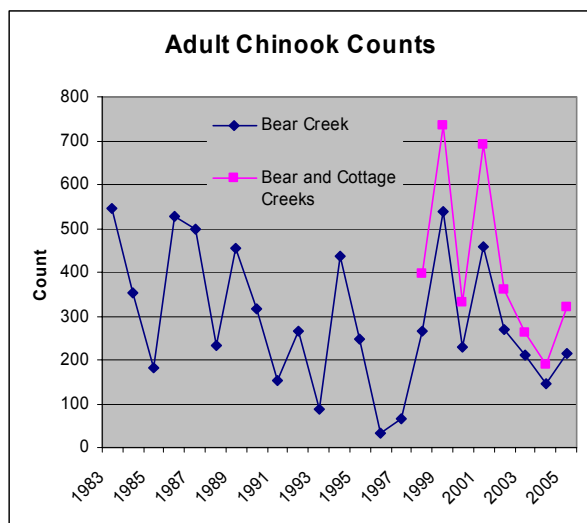
S03: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Juvenile and Adult Fish Counts

City role: Indirect

Continued habitat conservation planning would benefit salmon runs and water quality.

Bear Creek adult and juvenile fish counts, using rigorous sampling methods.

Desired Trend: 
Actual Trend:  Long-term, regional
Next report date: Spring 2007



Chinook salmon are a federally listed threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, as well as a State Species of Concern.

Given the short period of time salmon populations have been monitored in the Redmond area, it is difficult to discern a long term trend concerning Redmond's population of Coho, Chinook, or Sockeye. Throughout the greater Lake Washington area, however, Coho and Chinook number have been in a long and steady decline since roughly the early 1900s.

Salmon require dissolved oxygen, cool water, and gravelly beds for spawning. Urban runoff can affect the first two parameters especially. Redmond participates in the WRIA 8 Salmon Habitat Conservation group with other jurisdictions in the Lake Washington-Cedar River watershed.

Find out more at: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wrias/8>.

Data source: Evaluation of Downstream Migrant Salmon Production in 2001 from the Cedar River and Bear Creek (WDFW June 2004).

Although the methods used for counting juvenile salmon are scientifically rigorous, the data presented here are not sufficiently long-term to draw conclusions as to juvenile population trends in Redmond.

Adult Chinook counts represent estimated escapement of naturally spawning fish in Bear and Cottage Creeks.

P02: Forest Canopy Cover

City role: Significant

The City's urban areas are losing forest canopy, but its forest reserves are among the highest-quality in the Bear Creek Watershed.

2001 Forest Canopy Cover			
	Total Acres	Forest Acres	Forest Cover
City Total	10818	1736	16%
Contiguous City	9923	885	9%
Farrell McWhirter Park	68	54	80%
Watershed Preserve	827	796	96%
Contiguous City	9923	885	9%
Bellevue	20,931	3,555	17%
Kirkland	6,740	779	12%
Sammamish	13,810	4,741	34%
Bear Creek Watershed	25,539	12,409	49%
Evans Creek Watershed	9,759	5,007	51%

About the data: King County maintains a land cover database, from which it is possible to segregate land into categories, including forest. The original data is collected in 25m x 25m squares (about 1/15th of an acre). Everything within this 25m x 25m sample area is represented by a single 'pixel,' and is given a single (predominant) land cover designation. The result of this is that small clusters of trees and individual street trees, for example, will not show up in the data as forest cover.

Note: "Forest" includes deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests.

References:

American Forests. 1998. Regional Ecosystem Analysis Puget Sound Metropolitan Area. Calculating the Value of Nature. American Forests Final Report, Washington, D.C. (7/25/98). 8pp.

American Forests. 2004. The City of Redmond, WA: Rapid Ecosystem Analysis for 1992. American Forests, Washington, D.C. 4pp.

Booth, D. B., 2000. Forest Cover, Impervious-surface Area, and the Mitigation of Urbanization Impacts in King County, Washington. King County Water and Lands Resources Division, Seattle, WA. 18pp.

Ecological Society of America (ESA) 1997. Ecological Services: Benefits Supplied to Human Societies by Natural Ecosystems. Number 2, Spring 1997. 16pp.

Percentage of Redmond under forest canopy.

Desired Trend:	↻/↻
Actual Trend:	↓
Next report date:	Spring 2011

In 1992, Redmond's forest canopy was approximately 20%; in 2001 it was 16%. In the same year it was 9% within contiguous City limits (the City limits changed between 1992 and 2001). This is less than urban neighbors Bellevue and Kirkland. As expected, rural areas such as the Bear and Evans Creek Watersheds retain more forest cover.

Redmond's protected open space retains the vast majority of trees, and accounts for a substantial portion of total Redmond forest cover.

Redmond's forest canopy in 1992 was estimated by American Forests to provide \$2 million/year in ecological services such as improving air and water quality.

Deforestation increases stormwater runoff, increasing stream sediment transport downstream, increasingly the likelihood of destroying downstream salmon spawning grounds. Thus, reforestation efforts should focus on stream buffers/riparian corridors and on steep slopes prone to erosion.

Franklin, J. F. and C. T. Dyrness 1973. Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington. Reprinted by Oregon State University Press, 1988. 452pp.

Keating, J. 2002. Trees: The Oldest New Thing in Stormwater Treatment. Stormwater, Journal for Surface Water Quality Professionals. Forester Communications, Inc. 9pp. (http://www.forester.net/sw_0203_trees.html)

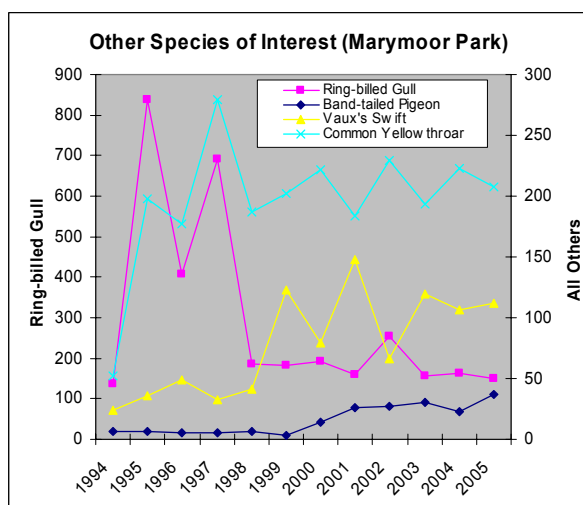
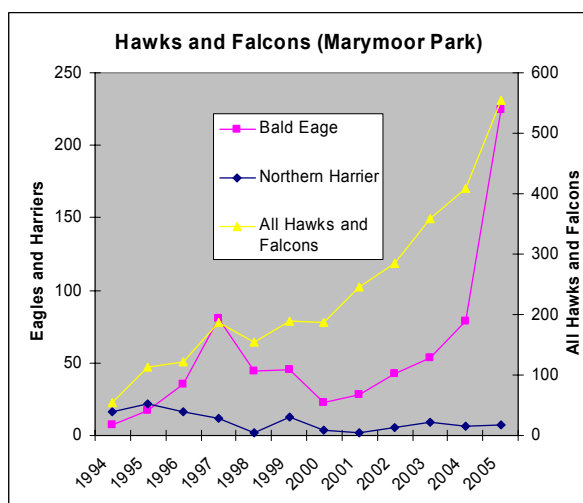
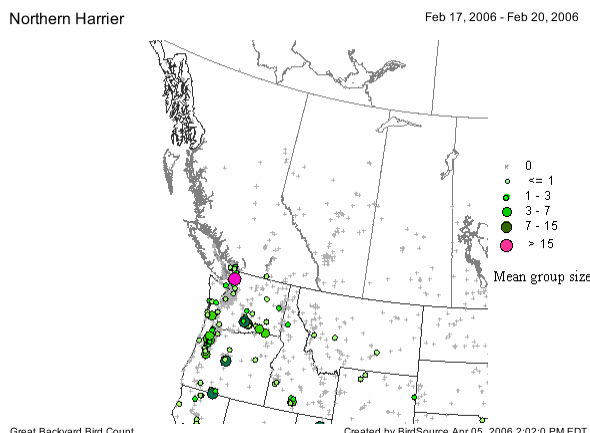
Kruckeberg, A. R., 1991. The Natural History of Puget Sound Country. University of Washington Press, Seattle WA. 468pp.

Spence, B. C., et al. 1996. An Ecosystem Approach to Salmonid Conservation. TR-4501-96-6057. ManTech Environmental Research Services Corp., Corvallis, OR. (Available from National Marine Fisheries Service, Portland, OR.) 356pp.

S04: Bird Counts

City role: Indirect

Bird counts reveal increasing population in many species, but there is some cause for concern, especially among northern harriers.



Bird Counts at Marymoor Park.

Desired Trend:	↻/↻
Actual Trend:	↻/↻
Next report date:	Spring 2007

The picture is mixed on the health of Redmond's birds. According to Michael Hobbs, longtime birder with Friends of Marymoor Park, bird populations at Marymoor appear strong, and many species actually seem to be increasing in population. Given that, preservation of such lands is important. A selection of findings follows.

Positive: Hawks and falcons overall are showing increases in population. Interestingly, ospreys utilize cell towers as new habitat. Most species that eat fish seem to be doing well.

Neutral: The duck and winter gull populations are stable. The installation of duck boxes at Marymoor may be helping wood ducks nest.

Cause for Concern: The northern harrier is showing real decline, and may be linked to the development of Redmond Town Center. Ring-tailed Gulls and the Common Yellowthroat may also be declining in population.

Caveats: As with any dataset, this one has its limitations. First, birder skill has increased over the years, allowing for the detection of more species and for more of each species. Second, the number of hours of observation has also increased over the years. Third, the area within Marymoor in which observation occurs has broadened.

Data sources: Bird Source (top map), Michael Hobbs (bottom graphs)

Note: Bottom graphs show bird counts per week in a given year at Marymoor Park.

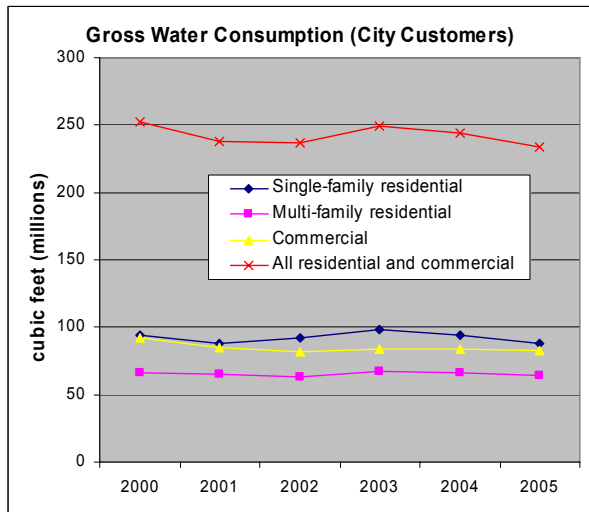
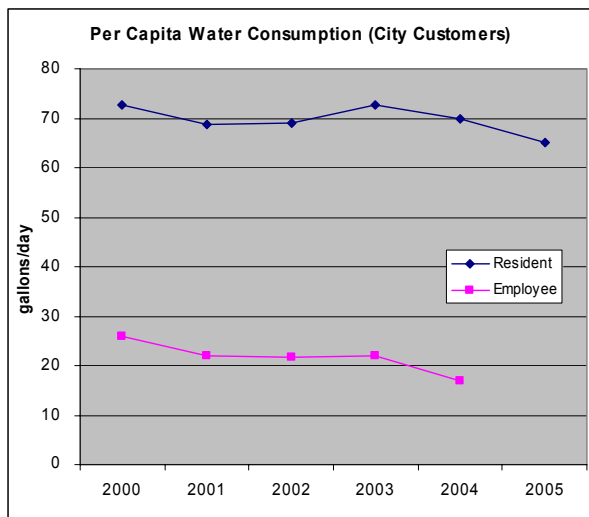
P03: Water Use

City role: Significant

Gross and per capita water consumption is decreasing, even as population and employment increase.

Gallons of water used per day by customer type (single-family households, multi-family households, and non-residential).

Desired Trend:	↓
Actual Trend:	↓
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Note: Top graph from utility billing; bottom graph derived from utility billing with population and employment estimates from PSRC and Washington State OFM; graphs include data from City customers only - i.e., not those in Urban Planned Development customers.

In 2005, the average Redmond resident used 65.1 gallons of water per day. In 2004, the average Redmond business averaged 17 gallons of water per employee per day, excluding water used for irrigation. Consumption data are based on utility billing information combined with Washington State Office of Financial Management and Puget Sound Regional Council residential and employment estimates, respectively.

Both residential and commercial water consumers have reduced per capita consumption compared to 2000. Moreover, even while population and employment have increased, total water use has decreased by about 17 million cubic feet compared to 2000. Keep in mind, however, that variations in consumption reflect various influences, including weather and conservation programs.

Over 90% of Redmond customer accounts are residential .

Data sources: City of Redmond utility billing; Puget Sound Regional Council; Washington State Office of Financial Management

P04: Solid Waste & Recycling Tonnage

City role: Significant

The biggest potential gains in recycling are among multi-family households and commercial establishments.

Tonnage of waste and recycled materials by building type (single-family, multi-family, commercial)

Desired Trend:

Waste ↓

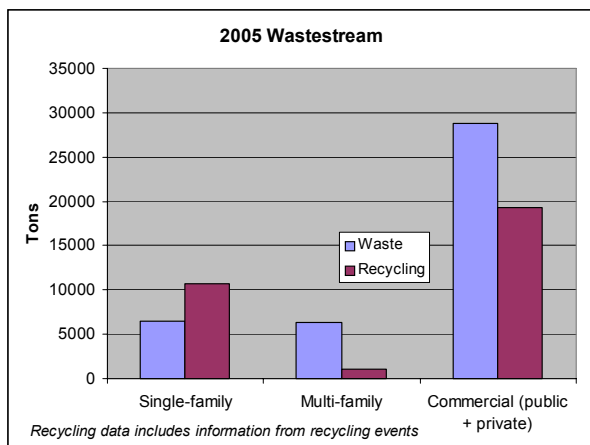
Recycling ↑

Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007



Redmond residents and businesses recycled 42.5% of the wastestream in 2005 - a slight drop from 2004. Countywide, recycled materials account for 49.3% of the wastestream. Across the country, the average recycling rate is 30%. Thus, Redmond compares favorably to the national average, and is slightly under the county average.

On average, single-family households recycle more than multi-family households and businesses.

Data source: City of Redmond Public Works Department

Year	Waste portion of wastestream	Recycling portion of wastestream	Total wastestream (tons)
2004	57.2%	42.8%	65,297
2005	57.5%	42.5%	72,855

P05: Urban Growth Area Location

City role: Direct

Policy objectives achieved in 2005.

In 2005, King County moved the Urban Growth Area to incorporate Redmond's Perrigo Park. Perrigo Park measures 26.7 acres. No new urban development will occur as a result of the change.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

Describe any changes to the King County UGA adjacent to Redmond

Objective:	Maintain UGA location
Actual data:	UGA changed for park
Next report date:	Spring 2007

P06: Land for Permanent Open Space vs. Urban Development

City role: Direct

Future results will inform the City as to how it balances new growth and associated demand for open space.

Ratio of number of acres permanently designated as or in use as open space (e.g., parks, easements, reserves) to number of acres designated or in use for urban development.

Desired Trend: 
Actual Trend: Not enough information
Next report date: Spring 2011

2005 Open Space vs. Urban Development	
% Open Space	% Urban Development
16.3%	82.6%

2005 Open Space Composition		
% NGPEs	% Open Space	% Parks
10.1%	1.3%	88.6%

Notes: NGPE = native growth protection easement; in the bottom table, "open space" includes transfer of development rights and open space easements.

Of Redmond's 10,844 acres, 1768 are protected open space, while 8960 are designated for urban development. The top table does not sum to 100% due to rounding and the presence of water bodies not counted as open space or urban development. Often, new development results in new protected open space. Thus, in the future, the percent of open space may rise even as new development occurs.



Data sources: City of Redmond Planning Department, King County

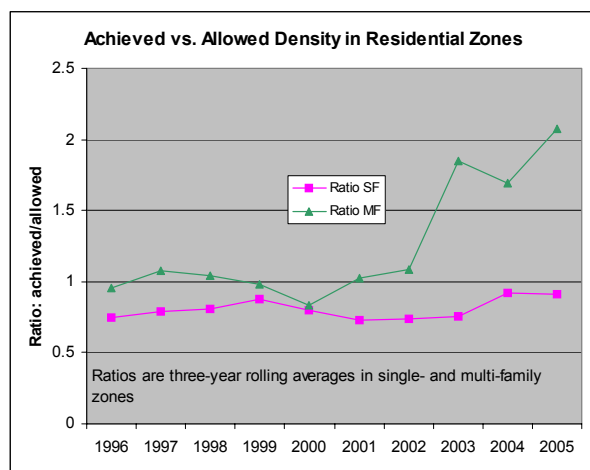
S05: Ratio of Achieved Residential Density to Allowed Residential Density

City role: Significant

Single-family developments are consistently near, but below, planned densities; multi-family densities have fluctuated.

Ratio of the average achieved density to the average allowed density by residential zone.

Desired Trend: 
Actual Trend: 
Next report date: Spring 2011



Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department.
Note: data represents single-family plat activity and multi-family building permit activity for a given year; Redmond reports achieved vs. planned densities to King County each year as part of the King County Benchmark program. That program is online at: www.metrokc.gov/budget/benchmrk.

The graph shows three-year rolling averages for the achieved/allowed density ratio to smooth the peaks and valleys that occur from year to year. The recent high ratios for multi-family development are a result of small sample sizes and the development of Fairwinds Retirement Community, which received a density bonus for senior housing. For example, the 2005 point represents only 1.03 acres of land, whereas the 1997 point represents 22.62 acres.

The "achieved" density is the number of dwellings per gross acre. Redmond ordinarily calculates "achieved" density based on the net, or buildable, acreage. This graph uses gross to better focus on the extent to which Redmond accommodates new development while protecting environmentally sensitive areas.

S06: Development Through TDR Program

City role: Significant

The TDR program has not seen as much activity this decade, but this may not be a long-term trend.

TDR Program Activity 1998-2005		
Year	TDR Transactions	TDR Quantity Transacted
1998	4	132.77
1999	3	50.00
2000	4	192.40
2002	2	20.00
2005	1	5.52

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

The City of Redmond enables property owners to transfer development rights from areas the City would like to protect, such as critical habitat for wildlife, to areas appropriate for urban development, like Downtown. This can net the buyer and seller a financial gain and

Total number of transfer of development rights units permitted through the TDR program.

Desired Trend:	↑
Actual Trend:	↓
Next report date:	Spring 2007

direct growth according to policies set forth in the Comprehensive Plan.

Generally speaking, a TDR enables a developer to add parking or development above what is allowed without a TDR. One Transferable Development Right enables the development of 8,217 square feet of development (or otherwise impervious surface) or five parking spaces per 8,217 square feet. TDRs are bought and sold through private negotiation. Through 2005, the median price of a TDR is \$35,100.

S07: Environmentally Sensitive Urban Development

City role: Direct

The total number of LEED projects is small, but increasing.

LEED Buildings		
Year	Building(s)	Certification Achieved
2004	Microsoft Buildings 30, 31, 32	Certified
2006	Lake Washington Technical College - Redmond Campus	Silver

Data source: U.S. Green Building Council

The U.S. Green Building Council awards Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certificates to buildings meeting criteria in sustainable sites (e.g.,

Projects built according to City sustainable development standards or LEED standards

Desired Trend:	↑
Actual Trend:	↑
Next report date:	Spring 2007

maximizing open space), water efficiency (e.g., reducing wastewater), energy and atmosphere (e.g., providing on-site renewable energy), materials and resources (e.g., using recycled materials), indoor environmental quality (e.g., increased ventilation), and innovation and design process. There are four levels of certification: certified, silver, gold, and platinum.

There are three buildings currently in the certification process: Redmond City Hall, and Microsoft Buildings 99 and 7.

For more information: www.usgbc.org

Indicator Summary Page

Retain and enhance Redmond's distinctive **character** and high quality of life, including an abundance of parks, open space, good schools and recreational facilities

The indicators for this goal are:



Parks and Recreation. Indicators for 2005 show that Redmond has a wide variety of parks and trails, and that the City continues to improve the parks that it operates. Perhaps most prominent among the results is that over 99% of Redmond dwellings are within one-half mile of a park or trail. That number could change if Redmond either grows in places far from existing parks, or annexes land far from existing parks.

Recent years have seen significant City efforts in park and trail acquisitions and enhancements. Rising land and development costs, the decreasing amount of undeveloped land, and increasing population all contribute to the challenge of acquiring and developing enough new parks and trails. The City should continue to monitor park and trail provision to ensure that the high level of amenities enjoyed today continue in the future.

Public Safety. Since this is the first year of this program, several indicators do not yet show trends. Of those that do, two stand out. First, that sprinklers reduce fire damage. While that is generally known already, the indicator serves to underscore what is already known to be true. Second, fire response times do not yet meet adopted standards. However, they are moving in the right direction.



Enjoying Idylwood Park

Education. Graduation rates have increased from 80% in 1998 to over 95% in 2005 in the Lake Washington School District, and from about 85% to 95% at Redmond High School. This is good and exciting news! It will be important to watch these figures as the class of 2008 encounters new graduation requirements.

P07: Park and Trail Inventory

City role: Direct

Current efforts meet nearly all level of service standards for parks and trails, based on existing population.

Total acreage designated as park land and owned by the City, by type; total miles of trails by type, and by level of improvement.

Objective:	Achieve Adopted Standards
Actual Data:	4 of 5 Met; Remaining Nearly Met
Next report date:	Spring 2008

Parks and Open Space				
	Neighborhood	Community	Resource (Special Use)	Resource (Open Space)
Acreage	47.45	165.50	128.27	126.61
Improved Acreage	39.20	95.20	109.11	n/a
2005 Target Acreage	47.60	142.80	119.00	119.00
2022 Target Acreage	65.70	197.10	164.25	164.25

Note: The Redmond Watershed Preserve (805 acres) and Town Center open space (44 acres) not included in open space totals. Future target acreage based on estimated 2022 population of 65,700.

Redmond has adopted minimum park acreage and trail mileage standards based on land needs per person in the community. These standards are used in planning for existing and projected demand for parks and recreation facilities.

Based on Redmond's population in 2005, the City has met its 2005 target for park acreage for all types of parks and trails except neighborhood parks, for which the City lacks just 0.15 acres. Not all of these amenities are improved and usable.

The opening of Perrigo Community Park east of Avondale Road in 2004 helped meet significant needs for community sport fields and recreation areas. The park is connected to a segment of the Bear and Evans Creek Trail and Greenway, which will eventually make the park accessible by a variety of transportation modes.

Rising land and development costs, the decreasing amount of undeveloped land, and increasing population will all contribute to the challenge of acquiring and developing new parks and trails as Redmond grows.

Trails					
	Backbone	Soft-Surface/ Multi-Use	Total Counted Toward Target	Other Trail Types	Total Trail Mileage
Developed Mileage	8.5	3.7	12.21	23.16	35.37
Total Mileage	14.1	10.3	24.42	40.14	64.56
Target Mileage	--	--	11.90	--	--

Note: "Target Mileage" refers to adopted level of service standards from the Comprehensive Plan, and includes only backbone and soft-surface/multi-use trails.. Data source for both tables: City of Redmond Parks Department. 2022 target mileage is 16.43 miles.

S08: Park Amenities

City role: Direct

Redmond parks show continual improvement and expansion.

The Redmond Parks Department continually undertakes park improvements, including new park amenities. In the last few years the Department has made improvements at most Redmond parks. The following highlights some of those improvements.

Neighborhood Parks

Since 1997, the City has acquired five acres for **NE Redmond Park** and three for **SE Redmond Park**. SE Redmond Park has been irrigated, top-soiled, grassed, and is now usable open space. **Viewpoint**, **Anderson**, and **Meadow Parks** have seen playground replacements.

Community Parks

Perrigo Park opened in 2004. It is 26.5 acres and includes combined softball and soccer fields, tennis, basketball, and volleyball courts, a picnic shelter, restroom, and parking. The City also acquired 32 acres for **Sammamish Valley Park** and 38 acres for **Juel**

Inventory of new park amenities by park type (local, community, neighborhood, resource).

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2011

Park. **Juel Park** is now open on an interim basis for picnics, cricket games and Frisbee golf. **Hartman Park's** lower fields were converted to artificial turf and lighted. **Grass Lawn Park** underwent a major renovation, including new turf for the soccer field, completely restored tennis courts, and new turf and improved lighting for **Ballfield #1**.

Resource Parks

The City acquired land for open space and park improvements at **East Lake Sammamish Waterfront**, **Idylwood Beach**, **Redmond West Wetlands**, **Nike East Open Space**, and **Safeco** property. Improvements were made to **Sunset Gardens**, **The Edge Skate Plaza**, the **Senior Center**, and the north trail head of the **Watershed Preserve**.

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department.

For more information, visit

<http://www.redmond.gov/insidecityhall/parksrec/parks.asp>.

S09: Access to Parks

City role: Significant

Data mirrors other parks data showing a variety of parks and open space.

Over **99%** of Redmond dwellings are within ½ mile (as the crow flies) of a park or trail. Over **93%** are within ½ mile of a park, while about **6%** are within ½ mile of a trail, but not a park. Those places are generally in southern Overlake and the northwestern portion of North Redmond.

Percentage of dwelling units located within ½ mile of outdoor recreation areas (including parks, school playgrounds, and trails).

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2011

This year, the opening of the King County-owned **East Lake Sammamish Trail** and its connection to the **Sammamish River**, **Bear Creek**, and **Evans Creek Trails**, will enhance citizen use of those areas.

Data sources: City of Redmond Parks and Planning Departments

S10: Grants for Recreational Amenities

City role: Significant

Redmond consistently supplements its Parks and Recreation budget with outside grants, donations, and other funding.

Total number and value of grants awarded for recreational opportunities.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:



Next report date: Spring 2008

Grants, Donations, and Outside Agency Funding		
Year	Number	Value
1989	2	\$1,279,284
1990	1	\$102,250
1993	3	\$1,701,711
1995	1	\$20,000
1997	1	\$7,000
1998	1	\$500,000
2001	6	\$139,505
2002	7	\$917,505
2003	2	\$468,770
2004	1	\$181,525
2005	1	\$180,000
Total	26	\$5.5 million

Over the years, Redmond has sought support from diverse sources to ensure that Redmond enjoys high quality parks and recreation opportunities. Sources include individuals; local community groups; local companies; foundations; and county, state, and federal government.

Fluctuations in the amount may occur for a number of reasons, including: availability of funds, changing priorities in donating parties, and changing needs of parks and recreation.

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department.

P08: Street Trees

City role: Direct

Future results will indicate progress as to placement of street trees.

Street Trees by Neighborhood 2005	
Neighborhood	Number
Bear Creek	472
Downtown	1,721
Education Hill	494
Grasslawn	502
North Redmond	96
Overlake	1,314
Sammamish Valley	524
Southeast Redmond	1,149
Willows/Rose Hill	454
Total	6,726

Note: a small number of trees maintained by Redmond Parks Operations staff are just outside Redmond City limits.

Data sources: City of Redmond Parks Department, City of Redmond Public Works Department (for street centerline miles).

Net gain/loss in number of street trees, by neighborhood.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

In 2005, Redmond Parks staff maintained 6,726 street trees on arterial and collector streets. Those streets contain trees in their medians or on their shoulders. Street trees add beauty to the streetscape and provide shade for those using the sidewalk. Like other trees, they also help to clean the air.

Developers provide some of Redmond's street trees. The Parks Department maintains street trees and identifies street tree needs.

With 74.3 centerline miles of arterial and collector streets, that works out to trees spaced 59 feet from one another on average. In reality, the trees are about 30 feet from one another where they exist.

Some residential streets contain sidewalks with planting strips that contain trees, but in general the green strips are planted with grass. Other residential streets do not contain planting strips. Clearly, however, residential neighborhoods are not "tree-less," as many yards include multiple large trees.

This report serves as the baseline for future reports. Although it appears North Redmond has a dearth of street trees, recall that it also has fewer streets on which to plant them.

P09: Maintenance and Operations Expenditures

City role: Direct

Future results will reveal long-term trends in spending patterns.

Ratio of expenditures for maintenance and operations to expenditures for capital improvements.

Desired Trend:

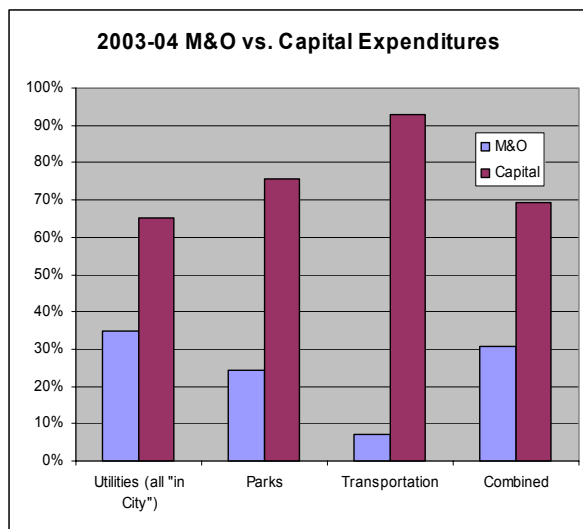


Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008



Note: "in City" refers to the fact that Redmond provides water to the Novelty Hill Urban Planned Developments (e.g., Redmond Ridge); budgets for those services are not included here.

On balance, the indicator shows that the City spends proportionally more on capital improvements than on maintenance and operations (m&o) across major facility sectors.

The utilities m&o data derives from annual financial reports reflecting direct spending on water, wastewater, and stormwater facilities in Redmond only. It includes m&o staff wages, but not other wages (e.g., administrative), supplies, or other indirect costs.

Parks maintenance & operations (m&o) data includes General Fund m&o spending, Parks Operations, and Parks Maintenance/Capital Replacement Funds. Each fund includes administration, operations, and direct maintenance costs. Capital costs are captured from the Parks Capital Projects Fund and the Parks Acquisition and Renovation Fund. These

funds include costs associated with capital projects, including wages, supplies, and direct capital costs.

Transportation m&o spending reflects direct and indirect costs from the Streets portion of the General Fund. Capital costs include both direct and indirect costs captured in the Transportation Capital Project Fund.

However, the results here should be interpreted with caution for a number of reasons.

First, the difference between m&o and capital costs can be subtle. Maintaining facilities and building new ones both require staff time, planning, engineering, and other indirect spending. That dilutes the extent to which the data reports true differences between m&o and capital spending.

Second, as the data reveals trends over the years, note that several factors influence how money is spent. An increase in m&o spending could indicate that facilities are aging, but it could also indicate that few new capital facilities are required as the City approaches build-out in certain areas.

Increased capital costs may come from rare events (damage from a natural disaster, e.g.), pressure on existing facilities from growth, or a relative focus on renewing aging infrastructure.

This indicator's utility will not be fully realized for several years, when the data is able to show long-term trends. At that time, it will be appropriate to assess the trends and speculate as to their causes, and what action may be advantageous to continuing or reversing them.

Data source: City of Redmond budget documents.

P10: Clearance Rate for Crimes

City role: Significant

No information yet.

Clearance rate on the eight most serious felony crimes (Part 1 crimes)

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date: Spring 2007

In 2005, staff resources were not available to compile crime clearance rates.

The "clearance" rate is the proportion of crimes where investigation results in the arrest of suspects and their charging with the crime. The clearance rate is different than the prosecution or conviction rate, since prosecutors may decide not to prosecute a case, irrespective of the evidence gathered.

Additionally, a crime may be "cleared" without the arrest of any suspect if a suspect (or suspects) has been identified, but external circumstances, such as a suspect's death, prevent law enforcement from arresting and charging the suspect(s).

Data sources: City of Redmond Police Department;

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/html/web/offcleared/03-NC.html

P11: Fire Damage

City role: Significant

Future results will indicate which improvements are appropriate to reduce fire damage. This year's data shows that sprinkling reduces fire damage.

Proportion of fires that spread beyond room of origin (sprinkled and non-sprinkled)

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date: Spring 2007

In 2005, **0%** of fires (0 of 3) in **sprinkled** buildings spread beyond the room of origin.

In **non-sprinkled** buildings, **43%** of fires (3 of 7) spread beyond the room of origin.

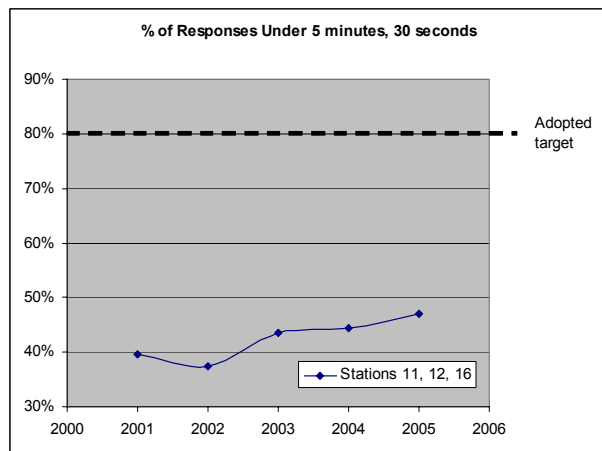
Only fires within structures and which generated an investigation report are included in the data.

Data source: City of Redmond Fire Department

P12: Fire and Emergency Medical Response Times

City role: Significant

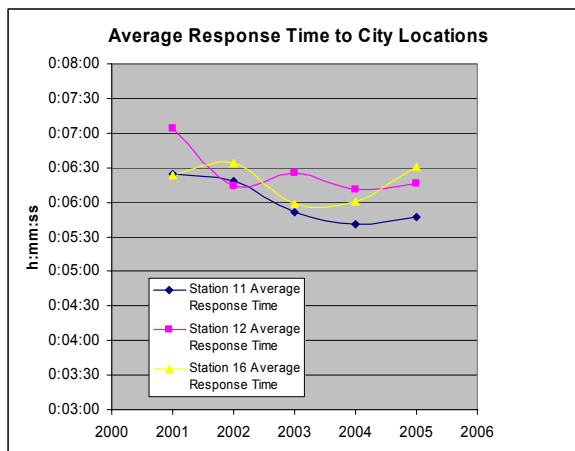
Redmond is moving toward its target, but there is still room for more improvement.



The proportion of emergencies responded to in less than 5 minutes, 30 seconds, is gradually increasing, although it is below the adopted target.

Average response times for fire and basic life support from City stations to City locations

Objective: 80% under 5.5 minutes
Actual Data: <50% under 5.5 minutes
Next report date: Spring 2007



Response times fell early in the decade, and have remained more-or-less stable, but above the adopted target. Stations 11, 12, and 16 are within City limits, and this graph shows average response times from those stations to locations within City limits.

Data source: City of Redmond Fire Department

S11: Police Calls for Service

City role: Indirect


Future results will indicate long-term trends.

	Calls for Service	Calls for Service per Daytime Population	Calls for Service per Resident
2005	18,125	0.19	0.38

Data source: City of Redmond Police Department

Note: Calls for Apartment Watch, Block Watch, Business Watch, COPS activity, directed enforcement, follow up, knock and talk, SARA, school programs, testing, traffic calming, traffic control, utility problems, and cancelled calls, are excluded.

Total annual calls for police services normalized by residential population and daytime population

Desired Trend: 
Actual Trend: Not enough information
Next report date: Spring 2007

In Redmond especially it is important to report total calls per person and per daytime population because Redmond's daytime population (97,798) is about double its residential population (47,600).

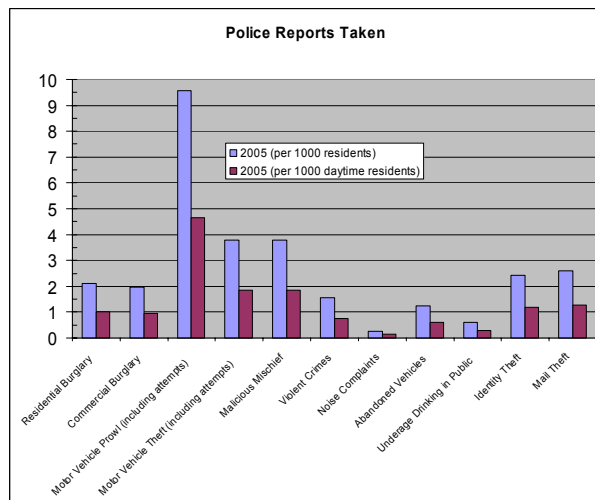
S12: Crime Statistics

City role: Significant

Future results will indicate long-term trends.

Number of reports taken for selected crimes, normalized by population and daytime population.

Desired Trend:	⬇️
Actual Trend:	Not enough information
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Data source: City of Redmond Police Department

Note: Identity theft includes a variety of crimes coded as identity theft as well as ATM/credit card fraud. Violent crimes include robbery, rape, aggravated assault, and assault involving a weapon.

Of those crimes listed here, Redmond Police take more reports for motor vehicle prowling, motor vehicle theft (both including attempts), and malicious mischief, than for the rest of the crimes combined.

On the other hand, Redmond suffered zero homicides in 2005; there were 74 reported violent crimes in total.

The data is normalized for both residential and daytime population because they are so different (47,600 vs. 97,798, respectively).

S13: Fire Calls for Service

City role: Indirect

Future results will indicate long-term trends.

Total annual calls for fire services normalized by residential population and daytime population

Desired Trend:	⬇️
Actual Trend:	Not enough information
Next report date:	Spring 2007

	Calls for Service	Calls for Service per Daytime Population	Calls for Service per Resident
2005	1633	0.017	0.034

Data source: City of Redmond Fire Department

Note: Emergency medical calls are tracked separately

In Redmond especially it is important to report total calls per person and per daytime population because Redmond's daytime population (97,798) is about double its residential population (47,600).

S14: Emergency Medical Calls for Service

City role: Indirect

Future results will reveal long-term trends.

	Calls for Service	Calls for Service per Daytime Population	Calls for Service per Resident
2005	3684	0.038	0.077

Data source: City of Redmond Fire Department

Total annual calls for emergency medical services normalized by residential population and daytime population

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

In Redmond especially it is important to report total calls per person and per daytime population because Redmond's daytime population (97,798) is about double its residential population (47,600).

S15: Fire Inspections

City role: Direct-Significant

Future results will reveal long-term trends.

	Inspections	Inspectable Occupancies	Percent Inspected
2005	2089	4950	42.2%

Data source: City of Redmond Fire Department

Note: Inspectable occupancies include all businesses and common areas in multi-family residences. They exclude single-family residences and the private portions of multi-family residences.

Number of fire safety inspection as a proportion of total inspectable occupancies.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

In 2005, Redmond inspected 42.2% of inspectable occupancies. Over time, this indicator will measure whether the proportion of inspections completed is keeping pace with growth.

S16: Fire Investigation Reports

City role: Indirect

Future results will reveal long-term trends.

Year	Number of reports
2005	7

Data source: City of Redmond Fire Department

Number of Prevention Division investigation reports for incidents involving injury, death, or damage in excess of \$10,000.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

This indicator is recorded as a measure of how many serious fires take place in Redmond. The City's goal is to reduce the number of such fires.

In 2005, seven fires were serious enough to warrant a report indicating injury, death, or damage in excess of \$10,000.

P11 (Fire Damage) shows that sprinkling buildings is one way to keep a fire from spreading, thus reducing such damage.

P13: Graduation Rates

City role: Indirect

Graduation rates are up at Redmond High School and in the Lake Washington School District as a whole.

Entering ninth graders completing high school in four years as a percentage of the total, less those transferring to another district

Desired Trend:

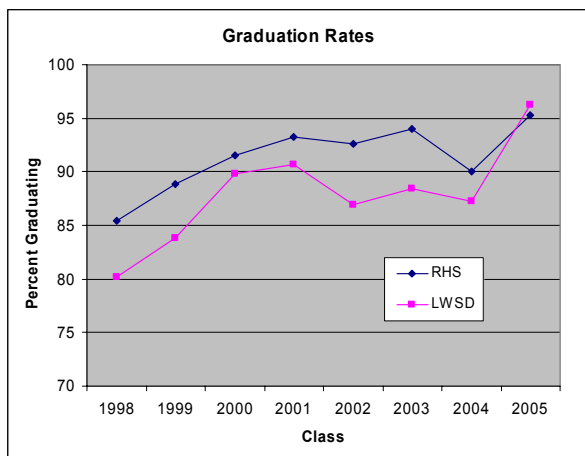


Actual Trend:



Next report date:

Spring 2007



Note: Prior to 2002, LWSD calculated graduation rates slightly differently. Thus, the numbers are not directly comparable.

Data source: Lake Washington School District

Over the last seven years, graduation rates at Redmond High School and in the Lake Washington School District as a whole have edged upwards.

The District saw its largest increase from 2004 to 2005.

Indicator Summary Page
Emphasize choices in housing, transportation, stores and services

The indicators for this goal are:

			
improving	worsening	no clear trend	not enough information
1	1	2	8



Conover Commons cottages

Land Use and Capacity. Redmond continues to grow both in population and in employment base. The City is progressing toward its housing and commercial floor area targets for 2022.

Residents and Employees. While jobs and housing have grown at similar rates since 2001, the supply of housing still lags when compared to job growth between 1995 and 2001.

Housing. Housing is becoming increasingly expensive on the Eastside. Incomes are also rising in King County, but not as fast. To counter those trends, the City provides funds for affordable housing, in addition to facilitating the development of a variety of housing types through programs such as inclusionary zoning and innovative housing. Future results will indicate the extent to which those and other actions meet the objective of encouraging development of a variety of housing types affordable at a variety of income levels.

Small Business. Small and large businesses are each important to Redmond's economy. In fact, businesses with 50 or fewer employees make up more than 90% of businesses licensed and located in Redmond. Businesses with fewer than two employees account for nearly *half* of all businesses licensed and located in Redmond. When home-based businesses are excluded, businesses with 2-50 employees account for over half of businesses in Redmond. On the other hand, businesses with more than 100 employees, while relatively few, account for about half of Redmond's employment base. Maintaining the vitality of businesses of all sizes will be important to keep Redmond competitive in the future.

Access. About 70% of Redmond dwellings are within ¼ mile of a transit stop, and about 63% are within ½ mile of convenience goods and services. With the exception of Downtown, parts of all neighborhoods lack convenient transit access, limiting transportation options for area residents and visitors.

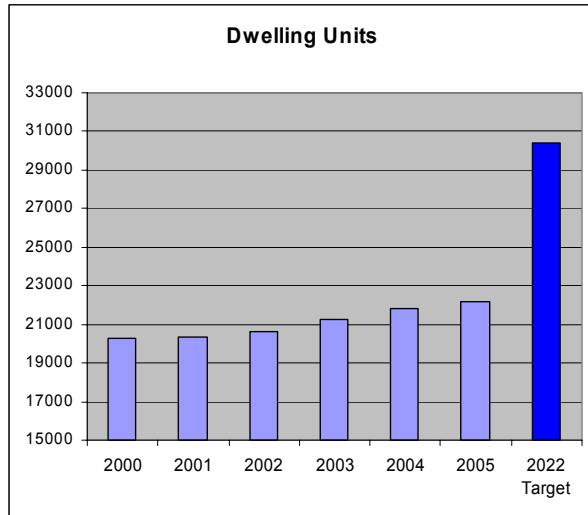
P14: Total Residential and Commercial Development Compared to Growth Targets

City role: Significant

The City is progressing toward its 2022 housing and commercial floor area target.

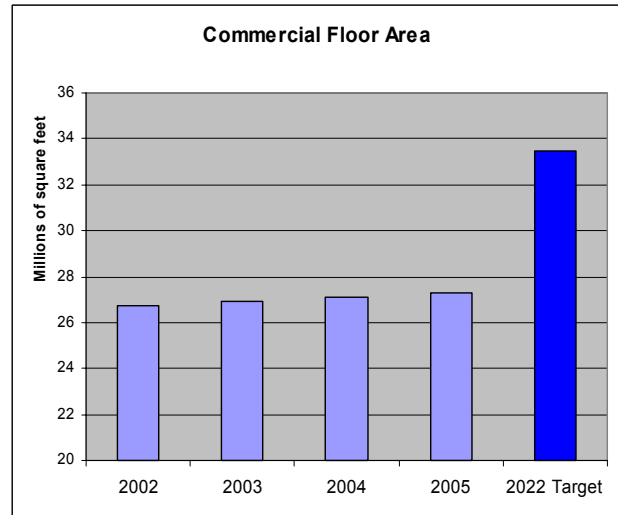
Total number of dwelling units and commercial floor area with respect to total expected given growth targets.

Desired Trend:	Achieve Target
Actual Trend:	Significant Progress
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department (both graphs)

Redmond has added 1,544 dwellings since 2002: 15.9% of its growth target. The 2022 housing target is 9,727 new dwellings over the 2002 baseline. This includes all single- and multi-family dwellings in the City. Meeting the housing target in 2022 implies a net annual gain of 486 dwelling units, compared to an average growth of 515 dwellings per year in 2003-2005. Market conditions play a large role in Redmond's movement toward or away from the target, and the City expects the rate of development to vary over 20 years.



Redmond has met 8.2% of its 2022 commercial floor area target since 2002. This data includes retail, office, industrial, and hotel land uses. It does not include institutional, recreational, or utility uses. Meeting the commercial floor area target implies a net annual gain of 336,000 square feet on average over 20 years. From 2003-2005, the City's commercial floor area base grew an average of 183,300 sf per year. As with housing, market conditions play a large role in moving Redmond toward or away from the target, and the rate of development will vary from year to year.

S17: Comparison of Remaining Land Capacity to Housing and Job Targets

City role: Direct

Redmond should watch its housing capacity carefully as it fully updates capacity figures this year.

Number of dwellings and employees that can be accommodated under current zoning compared to growth targets.

Desired Trend:	Capacity and Target in Balance
Actual Trend:	Balance
Next report date:	Spring 2011

	Estimated remaining capacity	Target portion remaining to be met	Estimated portion of capacity required to meet target
Dwellings	7,707	8,183	106%
Employment	16,417	10,427	64%

The data indicate that Redmond has more room to spare for employment than for housing. Capacity was last analyzed in 2002, and will be analyzed again beginning at the end of this year.

The “estimated portion of capacity required to meet target” underestimates residential capacity in two ways. First, Redmond has updated its Downtown land-use regulations since the last capacity analysis, resulting in additional potential for residential development. Second, the City now has better information on which properties in Overlake might redevelop with housing than it did when it last analyzed capacity.

Note also that the rate at which planned growth takes places depends much on economic health, among other factors.

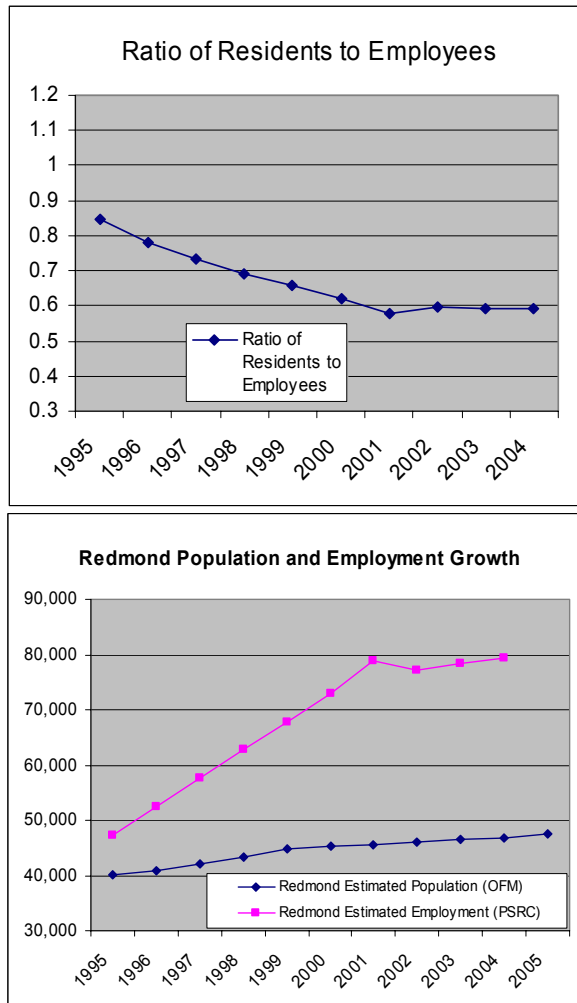
P15: Ratio of Residents to Employees

City role: Significant

Redmond's employment boom has made it difficult to achieve a better jobs-housing balance.

Ratio of number of residents to employees

Desired Trend:	Achieve better balance
Actual Trend:	➡
Next report date:	Spring 2008



Since 1995, Redmond has seen a marked decrease in its resident-employee ratio. The second graph clearly shows that this is due to an employment boom that peaked in 2001 (although employment continues to grow). While employment grew rapidly during that period, housing development did not proceed as quickly, causing the resident-employee ratio to decline.

Since 2001, the ratio has remained stable at about 0.6. Achieving a better balance will enable more people to live closer to work, reduce commuting needs, and enable people to participate more in their community. Redmond's Comprehensive Plan already contains policy statements supportive of providing a variety of housing types to improve the resident-employee ratio.

Data sources: Puget Sound Regional Council, Washington State Office of Financial Management

P16: Innovative and Senior Housing Units Created

City role: Significant

Future results will indicate whether the Innovative Housing Ordinance and other regulatory changes meet the objective of providing for a variety of housing types.

Number of units constructed in the following categories: cottages; accessory dwelling units; single-family attached; size-limited; and senior housing (5+). Also, other housing types allowed through the Innovative Housing Ordinance.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

Innovative Housing Activity	
2003	12 Cottages, 2 ADUs
2004	143 Senior Dwellings, 2 ADUs
2005	1 ADU

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

In 2005, the City Council adopted the Innovative Housing Ordinance to further encourage housing types such as cottages, and accessory dwelling units (a.k.a "granny flats" or "mother-in-law apartments"). The ordinance permits greater flexibility in size, density, and design.

As the ordinance is new, no demonstration projects have occurred under its provisions. However, the above table shows that Redmond has received some innovative housing development under existing regulations designed to encourage development of a variety of housing choices.

P17: Affordable Dwellings Created Through Inclusionary Housing Program

City role: Significant

This program is expected to grow in the coming years

Redmond's inclusionary housing program combines regulation and incentives to provide affordable housing in Redmond. New development may be required to contain a certain percentage of affordable dwellings, and at the same time may be awarded a density bonus, for example.

Eight dwellings were constructed through the inclusionary housing program in 2005. Several more dwellings were in the development and construction processes during 2005, indicating that the program will grow in 2006.

Number of dwellings constructed per year through program

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

The Willows/Rose Hill and Grass Lawn neighborhoods supported adding inclusionary housing aspects to their zoning regulations in 2002 and 2005, respectively; North Redmond and Education Hill did the same in 2006.

Under Redmond's program, "affordable" homes are those that are affordable to families earning up to a certain percent (e.g., 80%) of the area's median income. The median income for families of different sizes is reported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

S18: City Investment in Affordable Housing

City role: Direct

Future results will reveal long-term trends in City affordable housing contributions.

For the 2003-04 biennium, the City contributed **\$300,000** (\$150,000 each year) to the Housing Trust Fund.

The Trust Fund assists local non-profit housing providers preserve and construct affordable homes on the Eastside.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reports median income levels for

City investment in Housing Trust Fund.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007; odd years thereafter

families of different sizes. Housing developers use that information as a benchmark for determining affordability levels.

This money was used to create 115 affordable homes - all in Redmond. It also provided funding to support down-payment assistance for homebuyers.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

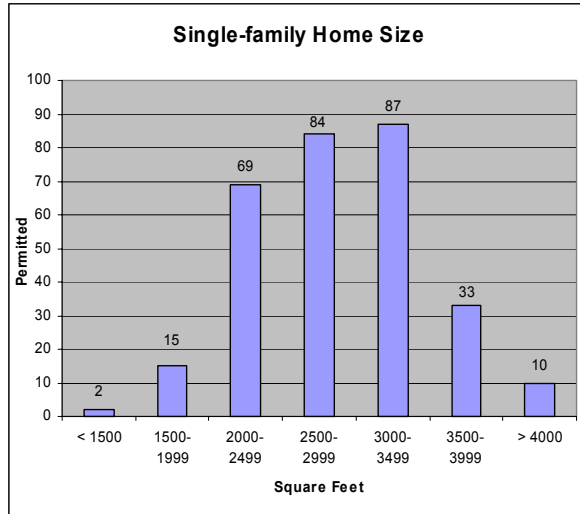
S19: Housing Permits Issued by Unit Size

City role: Indirect

Future results will reveal whether policies encouraging a variety of housing sizes will contribute to more choices in the new housing market.

Number of single family permits issued for dwelling units by size categories: <1500, 1500-1999, 2000-2499, 2500-2999, 3000-3999, and >4000 square feet.

Desired Trend:	Homes <2000 sq. ft. ↑
Actual Trend:	Not enough information
Next report date:	Spring 2007



In 2005, Redmond permitted 300 new single-family dwellings. The median home size was 2914 square feet.

Individual multi-family dwelling sizes are not available, so they cannot be included in this indicator.

The two homes under 1500 square feet are an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) and a cottage designated affordable through City regulations. The City also lost one ADU through demolition in 2005.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

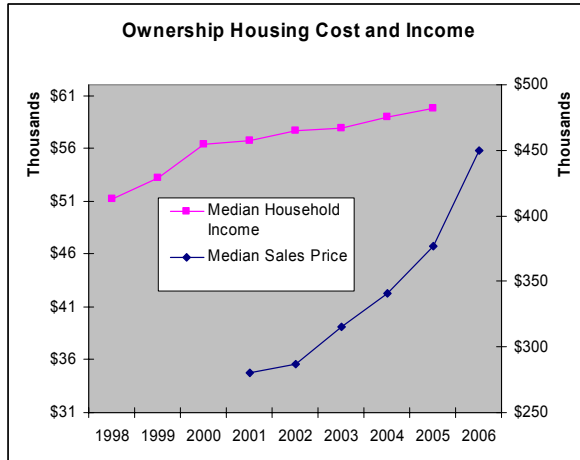
S20: Housing Cost versus Income

City role: None

Housing on the Eastside is decreasing in affordability relative to Countywide income estimates.

Change in median King County household income compared to change in median Eastside home price (single-family or condo).

Desired Trend:	Similar Rates of Change
Actual Trend:	Housing Decreasing in Affordability
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Notes: "Median Household Income" represents OFM income estimates for King County households. "Median Sales Price" represents NWMLS-reported home and condominium sales on the Eastside.

The graph at left depicts a rapid rise in ownership housing prices compared to income growth. As drawn, the slope of the lines are comparable, since the income and home price scale are proportional.

The most rapid rise in median home price was from January 2005 to January 2006, at 19.3%. The most rapid income rise was from 1999 to 2000, at 6.1%.

Data sources: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Northwest Multiple Listing Services, U.S. Census Bureau.

S21: Demolition of Small- to Moderately-sized Homes in Redmond

City role: Indirect

Future results will reveal long-term trends.

Number of dwellings torn down and replaced with a single, larger dwelling.

Desired Trend:	↻/↻
Actual Trend:	Not enough information
Next report date:	Spring 2007

One accessory dwelling unit and one single-family home (on the same lot) were torn down in 2005 to accommodate a larger home.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

P18: Small- to Medium-sized Businesses in Redmond

City role: Indirect

Future results will reveal long-term trends in the health of small- and medium-sized businesses in Redmond.

Number of small- (0-49.99 employees) to medium-sized (50-99.99) business in Redmond.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

2005 Redmond Businesses by Size		
Number of employees	Percent of businesses	Percent of non-home-based businesses
<2	48.5	31.8
2-49.99	47.4	62.5
50-99.99	2.4	3.3
100+	1.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Note: includes only those businesses with a license in 2005 with a Redmond address (many businesses have non-Redmond addresses but obtain a license to do business in the City).

Data source: City of Redmond business licenses

In 2005, Redmond businesses with fewer than 50 employees accounted nearly 96% of all businesses. On the other hand, the 43 Redmond businesses with more than 100 employees accounted for about half of all employment in Redmond.

In all, there were 2518 business with Redmond addresses licensed in 2005, of which 692 were home-based businesses.

Compared to small and large businesses, there were relatively few mid-sized businesses of 50-99.99 employees. Nationally, the Small Business Administration reports that such businesses account for about 2.9% of the total - thus, Redmond is not far from the average. For more information, visit www.sba.gov.

P19: Access to Convenience Goods and Services

City role: Significant

Future results will reveal long-term trends in convenience goods and services access.

Percentage of dwelling units located within ½ mile of retail and service stores that serve daily or weekly needs.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2011

In 2005, about 63% of Redmond's 22,204 dwellings were located within ½ mile (as the crow flies) of convenience goods and services.

Convenience goods and services are themselves a collection of different types of businesses. This data includes grocery stores, dry-cleaners, dairies (like Theno's on Redmond-Woodinville Road) and Willows Run golf course.

Data source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, City of Redmond

P20: Access to Transit

City role: Significant

Transit service frequency remains a challenge outside Downtown and Overlake.

Percentage of dwelling units located within ¼ mile of a transit stop.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

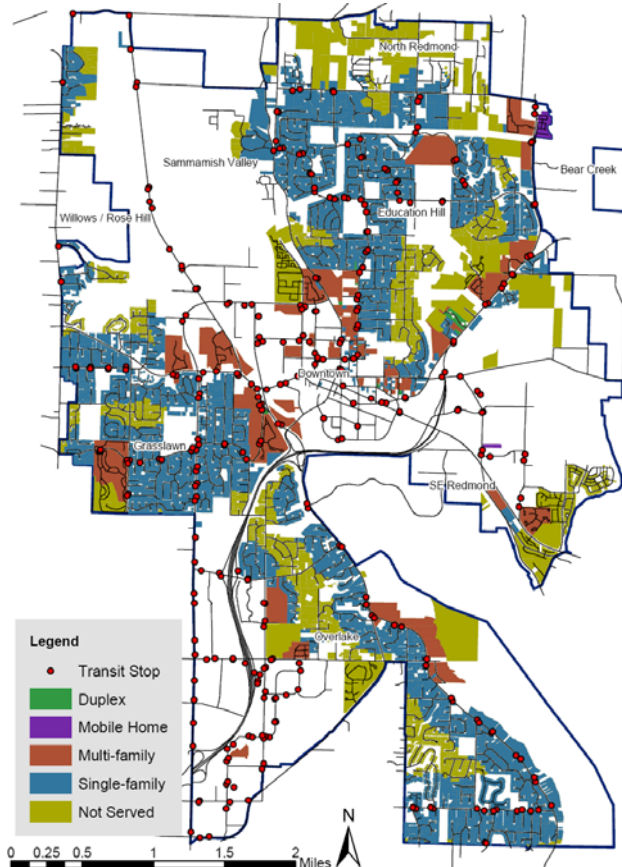
Spring 2011

Year	Dwelling units within ¼ mile	Total dwelling units	Percentage within ¼ mile
2005	15,625	22,204	70.4%

Data sources: City of Redmond Planning Department, King County, Washington State Office of Financial Management

Nearly three-quarters of Redmond dwellings are served by Metro or Sound Transit. North Redmond, a neighborhood currently undergoing significant residential development, is relatively underserved compared to the rest of the City.

Transit Service



Indicator Summary Page

Support vibrant **concentrations** of retail, office, service, residential, and recreational activity in Downtown and Overlake

The indicators for this goal are:

↑	↓	↔	?
improving	worsening	no clear trend	not enough information
1	0	1	2

Vitality of Redmond's Centers. Downtown is consistently growing both with new housing and new commercial ventures. Overlake also continues to add jobs, but less in the way of housing and new commercial floor area between 2001 and 2005. The City is working on an initiative to refine and implement the vision for the Overlake area. Staff has interviewed business owners and held a two-day workshop in May involving residents, employees, and business owners, and others interested in the future of Overlake.

Open Space. On average, the City has less designated open space in its Downtown and Overlake Centers than in other neighborhoods. As more people choose to live in these neighborhoods, it will be important to identify opportunities for formal and informal open spaces, including parks, plazas, and trails.



Old Town businesses in Bill Brown Building

P21: Proportion of City's Growth Located in Downtown and Overlake Centers

City role: Significant

Future results will reveal long-term trends in Redmond's ability to attract growth to its centers.

Amount of commercial floor area and number of dwelling units added to the Downtown and Overlake Centers as a proportion of the amount added citywide.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Variable

Next report date:

Spring 2007

Center Growth as Proportion of Growth Citywide

	% Dwelling Units Downtown	% Commercial Floor Area Downtown	% Dwelling Units Overlake	% Commercial Floor Area Overlake
2001	0.0%	0.0%	36.2%	100.0%
2002	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%
2003	14.8%	89.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2004	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2005	22.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

Downtown accommodated nearly one quarter of Redmond's residential growth in 2005, and 3.3% of the commercial growth. No new development occurred within the proposed Overlake Urban Center.

The amount of growth in Redmond's Centers varies widely from year to year. One trend that does emerge is that development in the Overlake Center is proceeding more slowly than in the Downtown Center. In March, the City Council voted to support creating an "Urban Center" in Overlake. The area is currently designated an "Advanced Technology Center." The City is also in the process of refining and implementing the vision for the Overlake Center.

In 2005, Redmond's Centers accounted for 9.0% of citywide dwellings. By 2022, that number is targeted to grow to 19.7% (an increase of about 4,000 dwellings).

The data reflects single-family plats, multi-family building permits, non-residential building permits, and mixed-use building permits.

P22: Proportion of Public Investment in Downtown and Overlake Centers

City role: Direct

Future results will show how CIP budgeting responds to long-term changes in growth patterns.

Total Capital Improvement Program dollars budgeted for Downtown and Overlake programs and projects as a proportion of CIP dollars budgeted citywide.

Desired Trend:

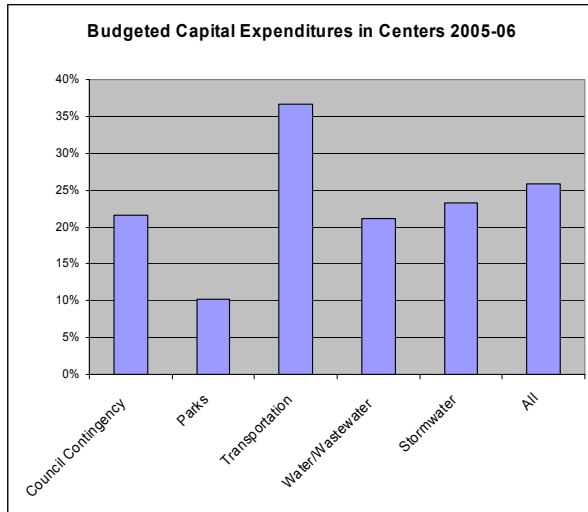


Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007; odd years thereafter



Data source: City of Redmond budget documents

Redmond budgeted about 26% of its 2005-06 CIP dollars toward programs and projects in the Downtown and Overlake Centers. This does not include projects that have citywide benefit. Police and Fire expenditures are not included because almost all spending has citywide benefit.

Redmond expects to accommodate much of its residential and employment growth in its Centers. That growth will require replacing ageing infrastructure and investing in new infrastructure. Over the long-term, this indicator will show how CIP budgeting responds to changing growth patterns.

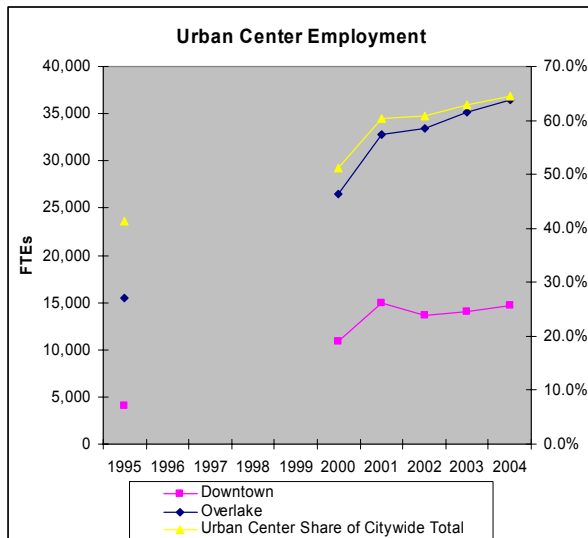
S22: Urban Center Employment

City role: Indirect

Employment in Downtown and Overlake is increasing at a faster rate than Citywide. A general downturn early in the decade appears to have affected Downtown more than Overlake.

Change in employment in Downtown and Overlake Centers

Desired Trend:	↺/↻
Actual Trend:	↻
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Data sources: Puget Sound Regional Council, City of Redmond Planning Department

Employment increased in Downtown and Overlake by about 4% over 2003. The urban centers' total share of Redmond employment increased to over 64%, from 41% in 1995.

Together with new building growth and tax receipts, employment growth is an indicator of economic health.

Since 2000, the only net loss in jobs was in Downtown from 2001 to 2002. This loss coincided with a general economic downturn.

That the urban centers' share of Redmond's employment is increasing could mean many things: that the urban centers are attractive business locations because of location or amenities, that they already are home to strong companies, that City policies to focus growth are having an effect, or a combination of the above and other explanations.

P23: Open Space in Downtown and Overlake Centers

City role: Direct

Take home message: Overlake especially trails the City as a whole in protected open space.

Total acres of public open space (including parks and easements) in the Downtown and Overlake Centers.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

In 2005, there were **46 acres in Downtown**, and **12 acres in Overlake** designated as open space.

Both centers, on a percentage basis, have less open space than the City as a whole (Overlake: 2.3%; Downtown: 8.7%; citywide: 16.3%; contiguous City: 9.0%). The contiguous City excludes Farrel McWhirter Park and the Watershed Preserve, 868 acres together.

Indicator P07: Park and Trail Inventory, showed that, on average, the City maintains its target level of park and trail service. This indicator shows that, considering just the contiguous City, Downtown and Overlake lack open space compared to other neighborhoods.

Data sources: City of Redmond Parks and Planning Departments.

Indicator Summary Page

Maintain a strong and diverse economy, and provide a business **climate** that retains and attracts locally owned companies as well as internationally recognized corporations

The indicators for this goal are:



Business Growth. Since 1995, Redmond has outpaced the Central Puget Sound region in employment growth, and is especially strong in services.

Economic Vitality. City tax receipts have increased slightly since 2001, but are still below 2000 levels following an early-decade recession. Redmond household income growth outpaced countywide growth from 1989-1999 (no new data available). Most vacancy rates for commercial real estate in Redmond are falling.

Demographics. Redmond continues to attract new residents and jobs, outpacing the region in both. As stated, incomes are outpacing countywide growth, but since 2000, poverty rates have risen in the Lake Washington School District, to about 5% from less than 4%.



Augusta Buildings at Microsoft in Overlake

P24: Employment Growth

City role: Significant

Redmond's economy is growing, and job growth is occurring faster than in the region as a whole.

Total job growth, and job growth by major NAICS economic sectors, expressed in relationship to job trends in the region.

Desired Trend:

Meet target, all sectors



Actual Trend:

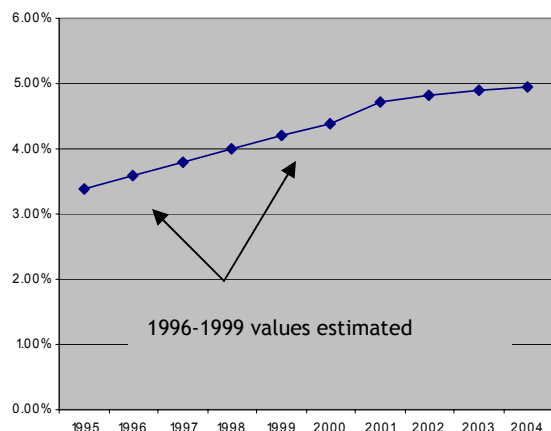
All sectors



Next report date:

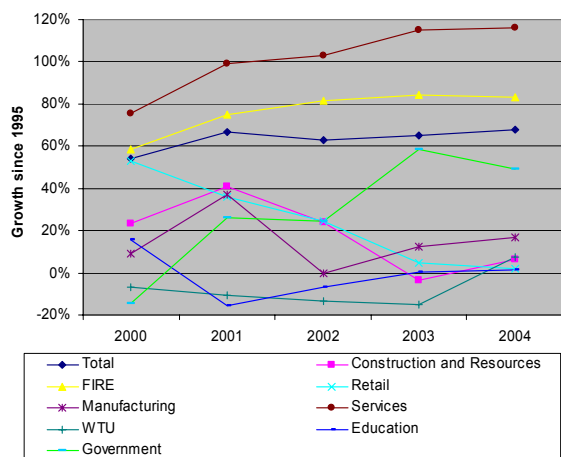
Spring 2008

Redmond Share of Region's Employment



Between 1995 and 2005, Redmond's share of the Central Puget Sound region's employment increased by nearly two-thirds. The strongest sectors in those years were services, and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate). Services is a broad category ranging from technical and scientific services to health care, to accommodation and food services. On the other hand, WTU (wholesale trade, transportation, and utilities), education, and construction and resources accounted for about as many jobs now as they did in 1995.

Redmond Employment Growth



	1995	2000	2004
Redmond Employment	47,405	73,024	79,459
Region's Employment	1.40 million	1.66 million	1.61 million

Note: Region is Central Puget Sound: King, Snohomish, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties

Data source for all tables and graphs: Puget Sound Regional Council

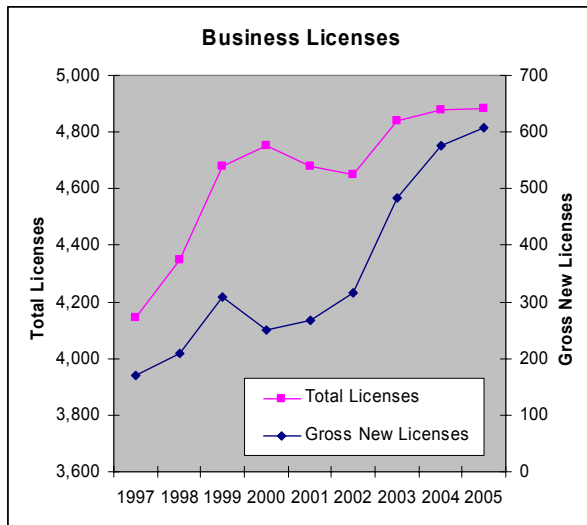
S23: New Businesses

City role: Indirect

Business activity data suggest that economic conditions are favorable for doing business in Redmond.

Net change in number of business licensed to operate in Redmond.

Desired Trend:	↑
Actual Trend:	↑
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Data source: City of Redmond business licenses.

Business license data indicates that business activity has increased significantly since the early decade slow-down.

In addition to what one might think of as a "new" business, the "gross new licenses" (blue) line represents previously unlicensed businesses and businesses that underwent a change of ownership.

This indicator does not report employment or business earnings, and as such should not be used alone to generalize about the economy. It does suggest, however, that more people feel it is the right time to open businesses in Redmond.

P25: Tax Receipts Citywide

City role: Indirect

Tax receipts indicate that Redmond is recovering from an early-decade recession.

Change in sales/use and property tax receipts from one year to the next.

Desired Trend:

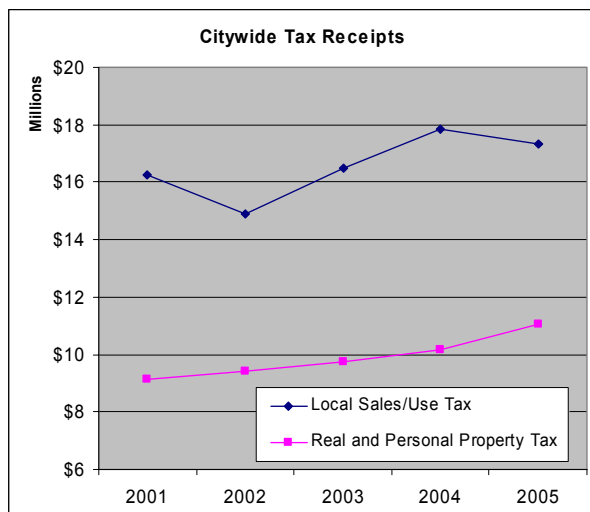


Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007



Note: dollars not inflation adjusted.

Data source: City of Redmond Finance Department

In 2005, Redmond took in \$28.4 million in sales and property taxes. Sales taxes, which represent the City's single largest revenue source accounting for nearly one-third of the City's resources to support general city services, were hit hard following the 2001 recession and at the end of 2005 remain below 2000 levels.

Property taxes represent the City's second largest revenue source. The City's property tax increases only if: the City Council approves an increase (limited to 1% per year, which generates approximately \$130,000 annually); voters approve a levy lid lift; and/or new construction and annexations occur.

S24: Commercial Vacancy Rates

City role: Indirect

Vacancy rates are falling on average, but show significant variability from quarter to quarter.

Vacancy rates for retail, office, and industrial space, by major market areas, expressed in relationship to regional trends.

Desired Trend:



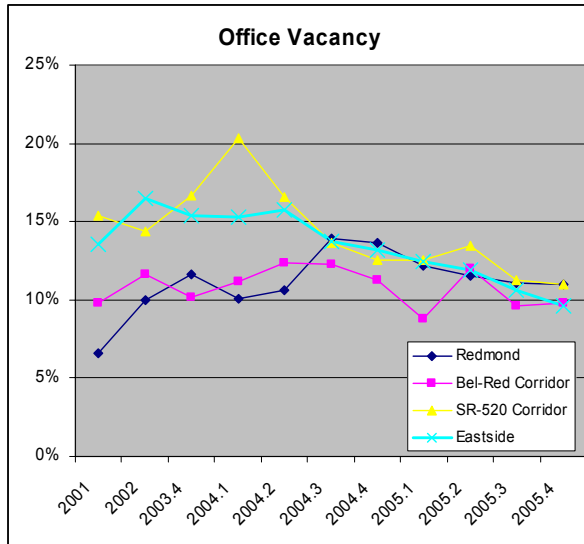
Actual Trend:

Mostly

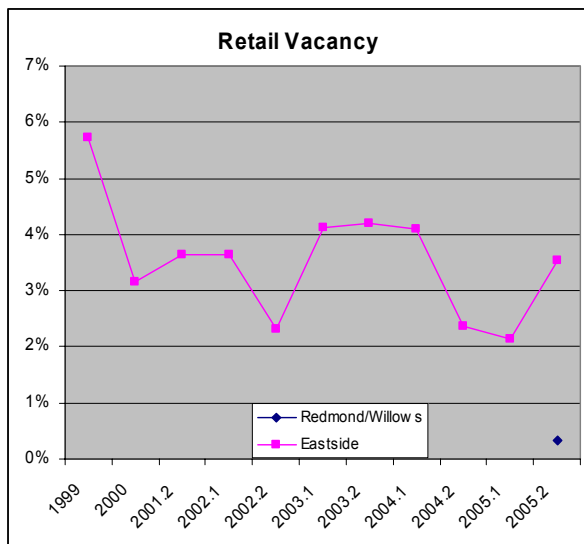


Next report date:

Spring 2007

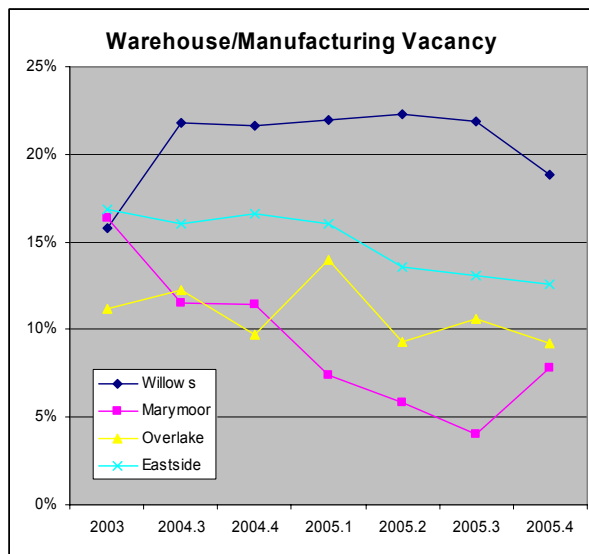


Since 2001, office vacancy rates have fallen on the Eastside from about 13% to just under 10%. Different sub-markets have converged on 10-11% vacancy, including Redmond, Bel-Red, and the SR-520 Corridor areas.

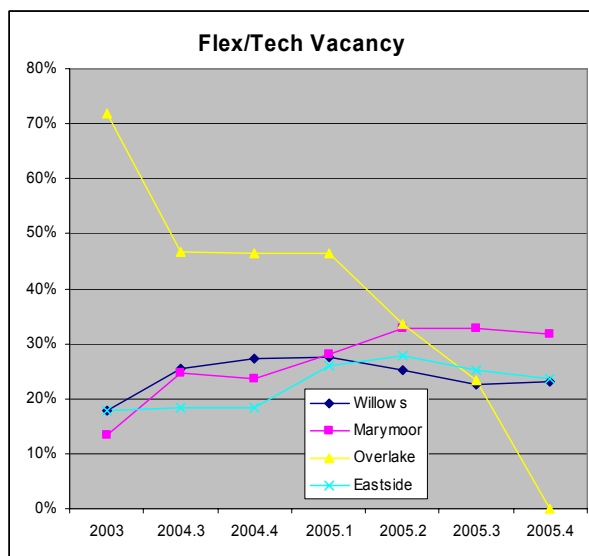


Retail vacancy rates on the Eastside are generally lower than office and industrial rates. Historical information for the Eastside as a whole shows that rates are declining on average, but the data has notable peaks and valleys. Information for the Redmond/Willows retail submarket is only available for the most recent period, when it was less than 1%.

Data source for all graphs: CB Richard Ellis



The industrial real estate market is divided into two parts: warehouse/manufacturing and flex/tech. On average, Eastside warehouse/manufacturing vacancy rates are declining, but the Willows submarket saw vacancy rates over 20% until the last quarter of 2005.



Flex/Tech vacancy rates have risen on average since 2003, but have fallen dramatically in Overlake.

Data source for all graphs: CB Richard Ellis

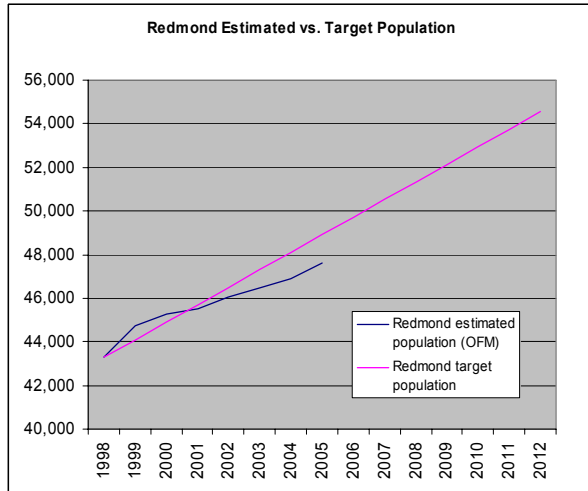
P26: Residential Population Growth

City role: Significant

Redmond is near its growth target.

Population growth, expressed in relationship to regional trends

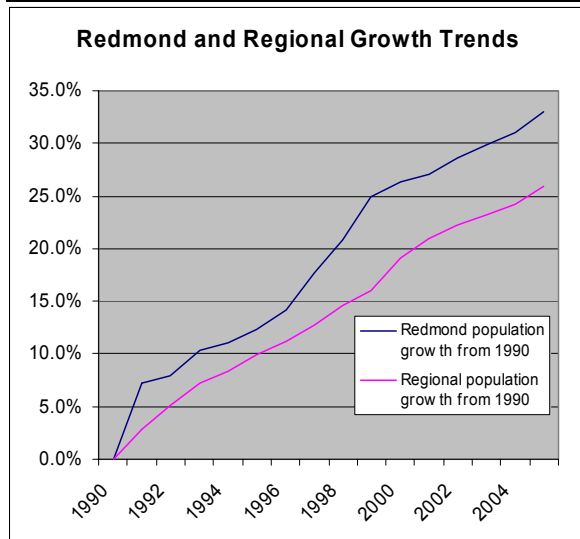
Desired Trend:	Meet target
Actual Trend:	Slightly below trendline
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Since 1990, Redmond has grown faster than the Central Puget Sound region as a whole. In fact, the population growth gap has widened over the years - especially from 1997-2000.

Rapid growth in the mid- and late-1990s pushed Redmond's actual growth above its expected growth (see top graph). Since 2001, however, Redmond's actual growth has lagged slightly behind its expected growth. However, variation in the pace of population growth from year to year is not unusual given fluctuations in the housing market and economy in general.

	1990	2000	2005
Redmond Population	35,800	45,256	47,600
Region's Population	2.75 million	3.28 million	3.46 million



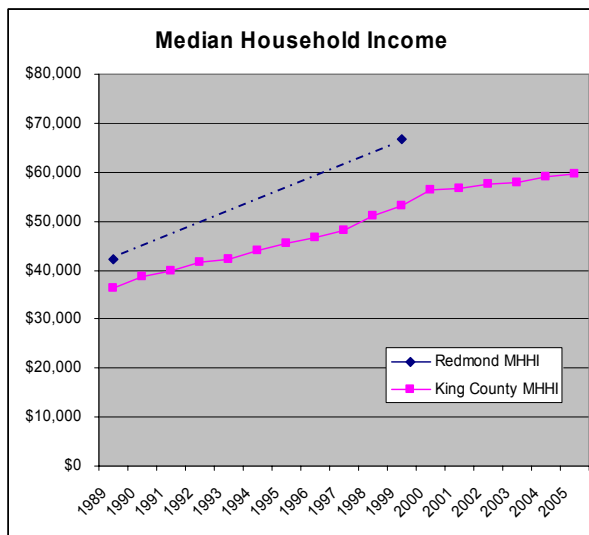
Note: The Central Puget Sound region consists of King, Snohomish, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties

Data sources: City of Redmond, Puget Sound Regional Council, Washington State Office of Financial Management

S25: Median Income

City role: Indirect

Redmond's median household income rose faster between 1990 and 2000 than the County's as a whole.



Median household income

Desired Trend:	⬆️
Actual Trend:	⬆️
Next report date:	Spring 2011

The projected median household income for King County in 2005 is \$59,718 (current dollars). Redmond's median household income was 17% higher than the County's in 1989, and 26% higher in 1999.

Household income is only reported at the City level every 10 years by the U.S. Census Bureau. County-level estimates are provided yearly by the Washington State Office of Financial Management.

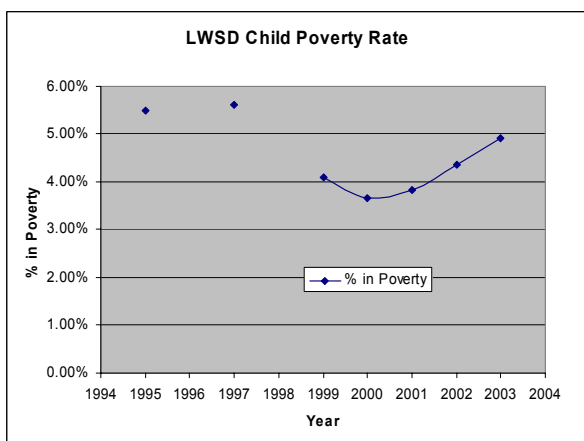
The graph at left shows changes in median household income in nominal dollars since 1989.

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Washington State Office of Financial Management.

S26: Child Poverty Rate

City role: Indirect

Child poverty estimates fell until 2000, and have since risen. The overall trend since 1995 is decreasing child poverty rates.



Percentage of children ages 5-17 living in impoverished households within the Lake Washington School District

Desired Trend:	⬇️
Actual Trend:	⬇️
Next report date:	Spring 2011

Child poverty rates have fallen overall since 1995. However, since 2000 they have risen. This data captures information for the entire Lake Washington School District, which includes Redmond, Kirkland, and parts of Sammamish and unincorporated King County.

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau

Note: No data for 1996 or 1998.

For more information:

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe>

Indicator Summary Page

Promote a variety of **community** gathering places and diverse **cultural** opportunities

The indicators for this goal are:

			
improving	worsening	no clear trend	not enough information
3	0	1	2

Cultural opportunities. On balance, the condition of cultural opportunities in Redmond is very good. The City directly sponsors sixteen arts performances each year through its Winter Performance and Summer Arts in the Park Series. The City continues to add to its art collection, with 90 publicly-owned pieces throughout the City. With respect to historic preservation, projects have either recently finished or are in the works.

Recreation. All age groups increasingly take advantage of City-sponsored recreation programs. Working-age adults and seniors show the largest increases. Remember, however, that Redmond is home to an array of non-City recreation opportunities that serve thousands of residents each year.



Redmond Lights luminaries

P27: Performing Arts Opportunities

City role: Direct

Redmond sponsors a variety of performances throughout the year.

2005 Performances	
Winter Performance Series	3
Summer Arts in the Park	13

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department

Number of City-sponsored performances by arts groups in Redmond.

Desired trend:



Observed trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

The Redmond Arts Commission sponsors two annual series: the Winter Performance Series and Summer Arts in the Parks. The 2005 performances included juggling comedians, salsa, marimba, polka, bluegrass and more.

In 2005, Redmond also cosponsored several performances of the Eastside Symphony at the Senior Center, as well as two 4Culture performances in Redmond.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.redmond.gov/insidecityhall/parksrec/artsculture>

S27: Public Gathering Places

City role: Significant

New public and private development and park enhancements will provide many opportunities for new and enhanced gathering places in the future.

Description of creation and enhancement of public gathering places (not necessarily publicly-owned) during the year.

Desired trend:



Observed trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

This indicator on public gathering places is a baseline against which the City can measure future progress. In 2004, the City surveyed about 100 residents at Derby Days on where they felt the City's "great places" are. Included in the definition of a "great place" is where people gather for both relaxation and activity.

The top three vote-getters were the Sammamish River Trail, Marymoor Park, and Redmond Town Center. They exemplify the diversity of gathering places in the City. They are public

and private, active and passive, natural and urban.

Over time, this indicator will identify new gathering places, and enhancements to established gathering places. For example, as noted in *S08: Park Amenities*, the City has significantly improved recreation areas at Hartman and Grass Lawn Parks. Also, new development at NE 116th St. and Avondale Road has the potential to become a lively gathering place for residents of and visitors to North Redmond.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

S28: Publicly-held Art



City role: Direct

Current efforts are growing and diversifying Redmond's art collection

Art Holdings Trend	
Start 2005 total	87
New in 2005	3
De-accessioned in 2005	0
End 2005 total	90

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department

Inventory of changes to Redmond's art collection

Desired trend:	
Observed trend:	
Next report date:	Spring 2007

With the opening of the new Redmond City Hall, the City will move some art from storage and leased sites to the new building and its environs.

Notes: This does not include integrated artwork such as the NE 90th St. Bridge, NE 100th St., or herons in the Leary Way sidewalk. Other art is privately owned (by Town Center, e.g.).

S29: Grants Awarded for Historic Landmarks



City role: Significant

The program is active, and opportunities remain for preserving historic character in Redmond.

The City did not award any historic preservation grants in 2005. The program is active, however.

In 2004, El Toreador received a façade restoration matching grant in the amount of \$5,000. Prior to that, the grant program provided \$19,390 in funds to purchase a preservation easement for the Edwardian Antiques building façade.

Number and value of grants awarded for the preservation of historic properties and landmarks.

Desired trend:	
Observed trend:	
Next report date:	Spring 2007

The City established the preservation grant program in 2002.

Beyond grants, the City completed a survey and inventory for all pre-1940 structures in Redmond. The City leveraged \$5,000 in funding into the \$25,000 project through the use of grant opportunities and the City's interlocal agreement with King County.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

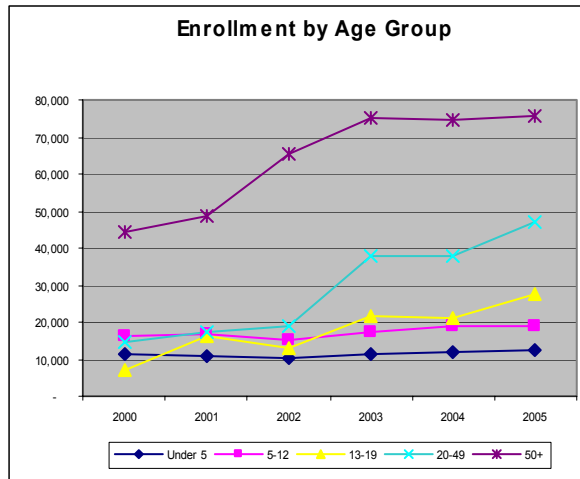
P28: Enrollment in Recreational and Cultural Programs

City role: Significant

City-sponsored programs show increasing enrollment.

Total enrolled in City recreational and cultural programs by age group and description of non-City recreation opportunities

Desired Trend:	↔/↗
Actual Trend:	↗
Next report date:	Spring 2007



The largest recreation enrollment increases are among seniors and working-age adults. Seniors are increasingly taking advantage of programs at the Redmond Senior Center (30,000 person increase from 2000-2005), while working-age adults have doubled participation in sports programs since 2000. Each age group increased participation from 2004-2005.

Of course, the City is only one of many groups offering recreational and cultural opportunities in Redmond.

Redmond is home to youth baseball, softball, basketball, soccer, and football leagues, serving thousands of area youth. Private groups also offer rock climbing, biking, and other outdoor activities.

Schools, community non-profits, and local churches offer an array of after-school and weekend programs for youth and adults alike, including swimming, family nights, and day camps.

Senior-focused activities include area outings and other social activities. Likewise, teens have access to a variety of social activities, outings, and mentoring programs.

Finally, Redmond features performing arts opportunities such as the Redwood Theatre, Eastside Symphony, Second Story Repertory, and cafes offering their own live music and spoken word.

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department

S30: Large Event Attendance

City role: Significant

Attendance is increasing at large City-sponsored events.

Year	Derby Days	Redmond Lights
2001	4000	3500
2002	5000	3500
2003	5000	4000
2004	6000	6000
2005	8000	10,000

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department

Estimated or actual attendance at Derby Days and Redmond Lights

Desired Trend:	↻/↻
Actual Trend:	↻
Next report date:	Spring 2007

In the past five years, attendance has doubled at both Derby Days and Redmond Lights.

Derby Days is a summer feast of food and fun, including a Kids and Grand Parade. The Derby Days bicycle race is the oldest such race in the United States, inaugurated in 1939.

Redmond Lights celebrates the community's diverse traditions of the holiday season from Thanksgiving to the New Year.

Indicator Summary Page

Provide convenient, safe and environmentally friendly transportation **connections** within Redmond, and between Redmond and other communities, for people and goods

The indicators for this goal* are:

↑	↓	↔	?
improving	worsening	no clear trend	not enough information

1

*excluding the Mobility Report Card

Mobility Report Card. The 2006 Mobility Report Card indicates that Redmond is better providing safe and environmentally friendly transportation connections. For example, streets have fewer collisions, transit service is increasingly popular, and planned transportation improvements are progressing toward completion. Transit ridership is increased slightly more quickly from 2003 to 2005 than service hours increased, but boardings per revenue hour have not recovered from a decline that dates from as far back as 1990. Peak period congestion is still a significant challenge. One finding that stands-out is that Overlake is not as well connected to other regional centers as Downtown.

School Travel. Approximately 42% of Lake Washington School District students ride the bus to school, according to an LWSD survey.



Traffic in Downtown Redmond

S31: Travel to School

City role: Indirect

Future results will reveal long-term trends in school transportation choices.

*Proportion of students arriving to school by bus
(based on Lake Washington School District
annual survey)*

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

The Lake Washington School District reports in its 2004-05 bus ridership survey that approximately 10,000 of 23,714 students ride the bus to school.

The Redmond Trip Reduction Incentive Program (R-TRIP) provides resources for groups, including schools, to promote alternative modes of transportation.

Note that the District encompasses Redmond, Kirkland, and portions of Sammamish and unincorporated King County. The cited survey is conducted annually for the purpose of state transportation fund allocation. Bus passenger counts during the survey period may not represent typical passenger counts.

Data sources: City of Redmond Office of Communications and Community Initiatives, Lake Washington School District

For more information:

<http://www.redmond.gov/rtrip/getinmotion.asp>



2006 Mobility Report Card

Redmond's Transportation Performance Monitoring System



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Introduction

The Mobility Report Card is the performance monitoring system that will be used by the City to track implementation of the Transportation Master Plan (TMP).

The City will use these reports to provide accurate information to the public about the City's progress implementation of the TMP and the current condition of the transportation system. This will also set the stage for future updates of the TMP.

Content

This annual Mobility Report Card tracks performance measures in the following areas:

Tracking Measures

These report data that describes general transportation trends in Redmond. The data does not represent objectives, but serves to provide context for the outcomes on the objectives.

Level of Service Objectives

These describe levels of service expected by 2022 for each transportation mode.

Other Objectives

These describe other characteristics of travel and transportation in Redmond, but are not descriptions of service levels.

Concurrency Determination

Once the City has implemented the new concurrency management system as described in the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, the Mobility Report Card will also provide a routine "concurrency determination." The City will make determinations of transportation concurrency at least once a year, but more often than that if development is proceeding at an accelerated rate (as defined in the Concurrency Ordinance)

Using the Graphs and Charts

The figure below is provided as an example of the format used in many of the figures in this report.

The figures show change over time for each measure. Some measures include a forecast or objective for 2022.

The title of the measure is at the top of the chart, while the data units or other notes are at the bottom. Blue, green, and yellow indicate past, present, and future conditions, respectively.

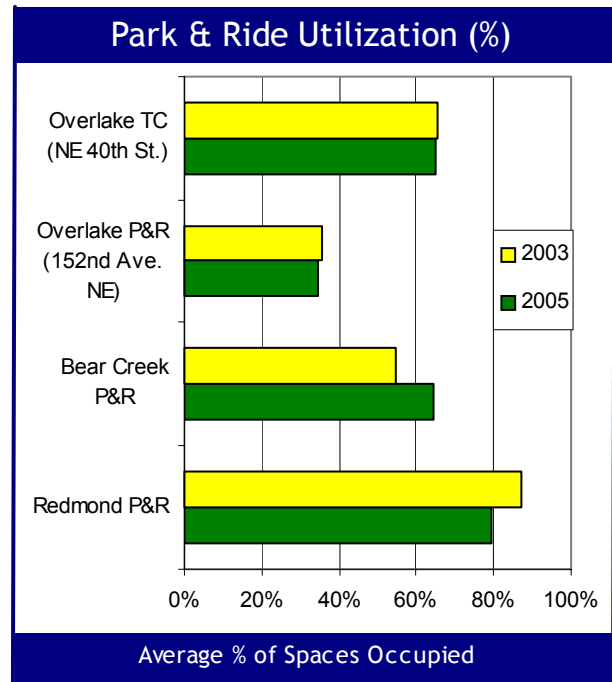


Figure 1 Sample Performance Measure

Observations and Findings

Overall, this Mobility Report Card indicates that Redmond's transportation system is improving, but still shows room for improvement, especially in the rapidity and frequency of local transit. Transit ridership growth is outpacing population and employment growth, but is not outpacing service growth. Even with service growth, several transit time and frequency standards have not yet been met.

On the streets of Redmond, accidents are down while traffic congestion is increasing in some parts of the City while decreasing in others.

Tracking Measures

Between 2003 and 2005, Redmond saw increases in Metro and Sound Transit boardings of 29% and 21%, respectively. Metro routes with stops in Redmond saw rides decrease 2%, while rides on Sound Transit routes with stops in Redmond increased 16%. Routewide boardings per revenue hour on routes serving Redmond are up slightly. Park & ride lot utilization has changed little.

Growth in traffic volumes vary across the City. Traffic volumes increased most in Southeast Redmond, followed by the Overlake and Willows areas. Surprisingly, traffic volumes decreased slightly in Downtown and Grass Lawn.

Even with increased traffic, collisions involving vehicles, and accidents involving vehicles and either bicycles or pedestrians did not increase from 2003. While this may not represent a long-term trend, it is a positive development none-the-less.

Level of Service Objectives

Transit service from Downtown Redmond is adequately rapid and frequent only to Downtown Kirkland. Travel to Downtown Bellevue, the University District (Seattle) and Downtown Seattle do not meet targets established in the TMP. Transit service from the Overlake Transit Center is adequately rapid to all locations except the University District (no direct service), and adequately frequent except to all Seattle destinations.

All day service is only available for 18 hours each day (the adopted standard) from Downtown Redmond to three other local destinations and the Overlake Transit Center to one other local destination. Direct transit connections within Redmond are mostly lacking, except for connections from Downtown Redmond and the Overlake Transit Center. Transit travel times within Redmond do not meet adopted standards, except for travel between Downtown and the Overlake Transit Center.

Overall, transit level of service is best from the Downtown Transit Center and Overlake Transit Center at NE 40th Street. These two locations have the best regional and

local transit connections, frequencies, and duration of service. This is consistent with the TMP, but other locations will need improved levels of service in the future in order to fully implement the TMP.

Roadway volumes, as compared to their capacities, increased across four of Redmond's eleven screenlines. They decreased at four screenlines, and were mostly unchanged at three others. Additional lanes were added on Union Hill Road during 2005 increasing capacity along this street.

Bicycle system improvements are underway in Downtown, Overlake, Southeast Redmond, and North Redmond. The City will work to establish a baseline for pedestrian system development during 2006 and report it in 2007.

Other Objectives

From 2003 to 2005, the portion of employees working in Redmond traveling alone to work decreased from 75% to 72%. TMP projects scheduled for 2005 are either complete or underway.

With regard to concurrency, Redmond population is up 3.4% from 2002 to 2005. Employment is up 2.9% from 2002 to 2004 (last year for which numbers are available). Dwellings are estimated to have increased 7.5% from 2002 to 2005.

Future Mobility Report Cards

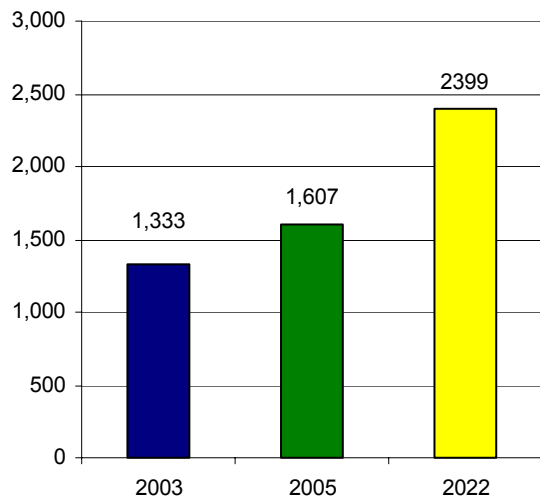
The 2006 Mobility Report Card is the first edition to be published. Although this report provides valuable data that can be tracked into the future, it is probably premature to identify particular trends from one year of data. Also, some data sets are missing or seem to be inconsistent with baseline data provided in the TMP. This can be attributed to the relatively new approach to annually tracking this data and the significant variations that can occur because of construction, time of data collection, or data collection methodology. As we systematically collect this data over time, we will be able to learn how to normalize for these variations and explain them.

Additionally, future report cards will look at other measures that could help tell the story about how the transportation system is functioning. The decision to add new measures will be evaluated based on data availability, the resources necessary to collect and process the data and the new measures' ability to provide information not currently reflected in other performance measures. Some of the measures that will be reviewed are:

- More detailed reporting of transit, vanpool and carpool data
- Average vehicle occupancy for privately owned vehicles, vanpools and transit
- Status of Actions reporting for projects beyond those listed in the Three-Year Action Plan.
- Pedestrian and bicycle volumes

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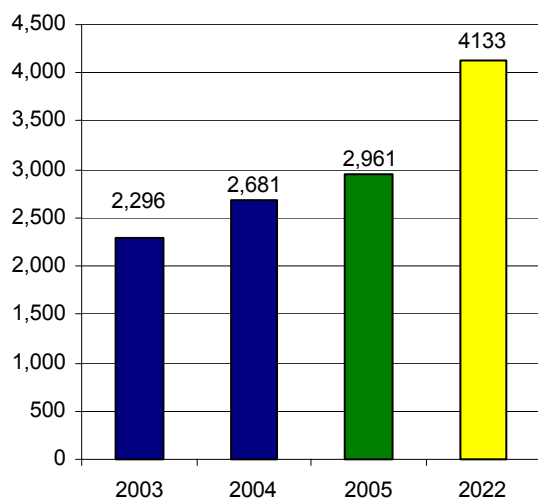
Sound Transit Route Ridership



Average Weekday Boardings in Redmond

Figure 2 Sound Transit Route Ridership

Metro Route Ridership



Average Weekday Boardings in Redmond

Figure 3 Metro Route Ridership

Tracking Measures

Transit

Average Daily Transit Ridership (Redmond only) - Sound Transit Routes (Figure 2)

The TMP reported weekday boardings for Sound Transit routes along the entire route. This report counts just those passengers boarding *in Redmond*. It does not count those passengers *alighting* in Redmond.

This data is obtained from Metro, which operates these routes for Sound Transit and reports the data quarterly.

The 540 and 545 routes are included in the data (ST 564 and 565 were extended to Redmond after spring 2005). Future reports will also include any additional regional ST routes and any High Capacity Transit systems that connect to and serve Redmond in the future.

Transit ridership is a bottom-line measure that indicates whether Redmond is making progress toward its mode share objectives.

Average Daily Transit Ridership (Redmond only) - Metro Routes (Figure 3)

The TMP reported weekday boardings for Metro routes along the entire route. As above, this report counts just those passengers boarding *in Redmond*. It does not count those passengers *alighting* in Redmond.

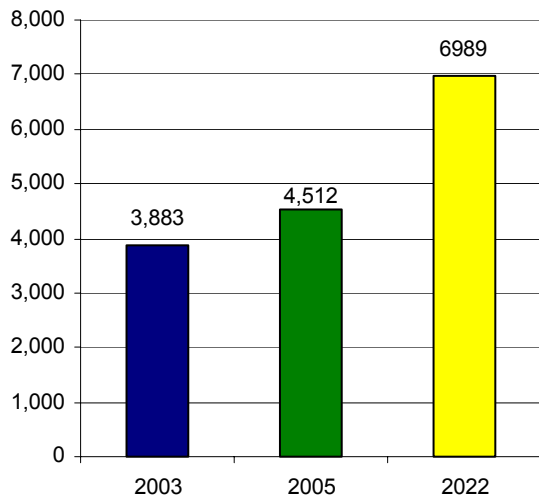
This data is also obtained from Metro, which reports the data quarterly.

Note that it is common for routes to be added, discontinued or changed. The criterion for inclusion in this data set is whether the route has at least one stop or transit station within the Redmond city limits.

Routes included in the 2005 data are:

216	220	222	225	229	230
232	233	238	242	245	247
249	250	251	253	254	256
261	265	266	268	269	291
922	929	997			

Sound Transit Routewide Ridership



Average Weekday Rides Routewide

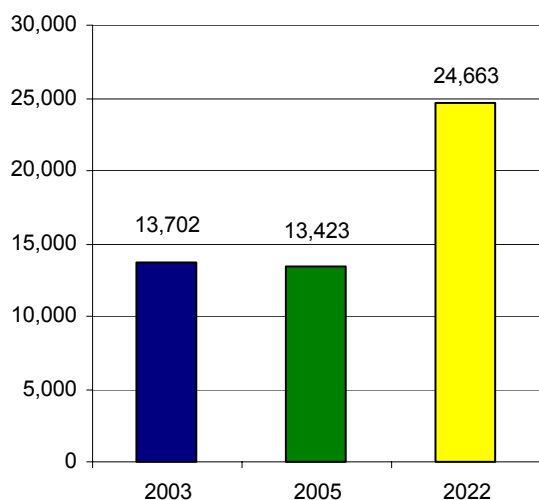
Average Daily Transit Ridership (Routewide)- Sound Transit Routes (Figure 4)

This data is obtained from Metro, which operates these routes for Sound Transit and reports the data quarterly. It measures the number of *morning boardings* on "inbound" (i.e., toward Seattle in most cases) buses, and *afternoon alightings* on "outbound" (i.e., away from Seattle in most cases) buses.

Two routes are included in the data, the 540 and 545 ST Express buses (the 564 and 565 were not operating to Redmond at the time the data was collected). Future reports will also include any additional regional ST routes and any High Capacity Transit systems that connect to and serve Redmond in the future.

Transit ridership is a bottom-line measure that indicates whether Redmond, and in this case, the other communities that share this transit service with Redmond, are making progress toward the region's desire to shift more trips to transit.

Metro Routewide Ridership



Average Weekday Rides Routewide

Average Daily Transit Ridership (Routewide) - Metro Routes (Figure 5)

This data is also obtained from Metro, which reports the data quarterly. It measures the number of *morning boardings* on "inbound" (i.e., toward Seattle in most cases) buses, and *afternoon alightings* on "outbound" (i.e., away from Seattle in most cases) buses.

Note that it is common for routes to be added, discontinued or changed. The criterion for inclusion in this data set is whether the route has at least one stop or transit station within the Redmond city limits.

Routes included in the 2005 data are:

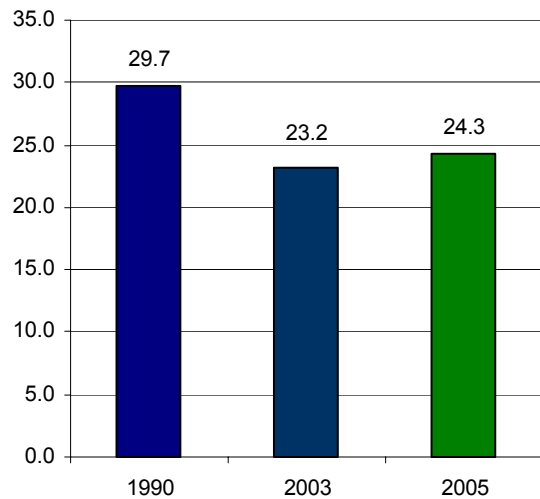
216	220	222	225	229	230
232	233	238	242	245	247
249	250	251	253	254	256
261	265	266	268	269	291
922	929	997			

Comparing Figures 2 and 3 with figures 4 and 5 provides a picture of Redmond's ridership contributions to these routes.

Figure 5 Metro Routewide Ridership

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Boardings per Revenue Hour



All ST & Metro Routes Serving Redmond

Figure 6 Boardings per Revenue Hour

Boardings per Revenue Service Hour - Metro and Sound Transit (Figure 6)

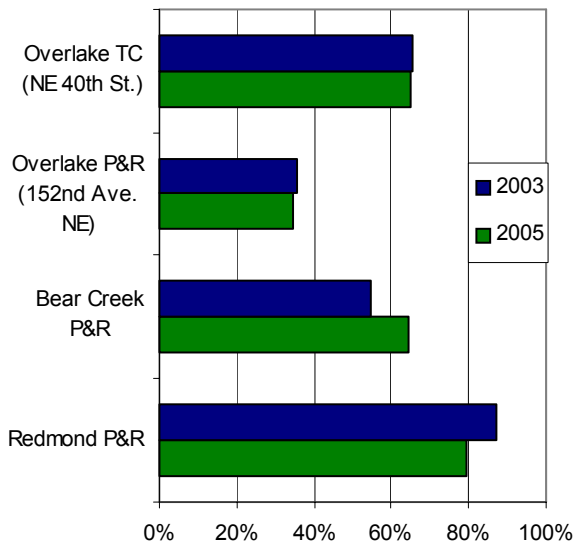
Metro reports weekday rides per revenue hour for each Sound Transit and Metro route. A "ride" is generally defined as an inbound (toward Seattle) boarding, or an outbound alighting. The data is an average for all portions of all routes serving Redmond (the same routes as are included in Figures 4 and 5).

This is a measure of effectiveness and performance that Metro uses to evaluate which routes are productive and which should be discontinued. While ridership has grown since 1990, it has not grown as fast as service, leading to the decline in average boardings per hour. However, since 2003, performance has increased slightly.

Of note: ridership increased in spite of service cutbacks on routes 230 and 233; the largest ridership increase was on route 545, which also saw service increases. Route 545 has just over 30 boardings per revenue hour.

TMP objectives and strategies are designed to increase the overall productivity of the routes that serve Redmond. This will be of direct benefit to the regional transit system and will also begin to set the stage for extension of high capacity transit to Redmond.

Park & Ride Utilization (%)



Average % of Spaces Occupied

Figure 7 Park and Ride Utilization

Park and Ride Utilization (Figure 7)

This data is reported quarterly by Metro.

There are a number of conventions that could be used to summarize the data which is collected hourly on survey dates within each quarter. Figure 7 reports the data exactly as reported by Metro for spring 2005.

As time goes by, the effect of implementing this TMP should be to increase the utilization of parking at these facilities. Thus, this measure can be interpreted as an indirect indication of the success of the City's efforts to support King County Metro and Sound Transit in development of regional transit patronage and performance.

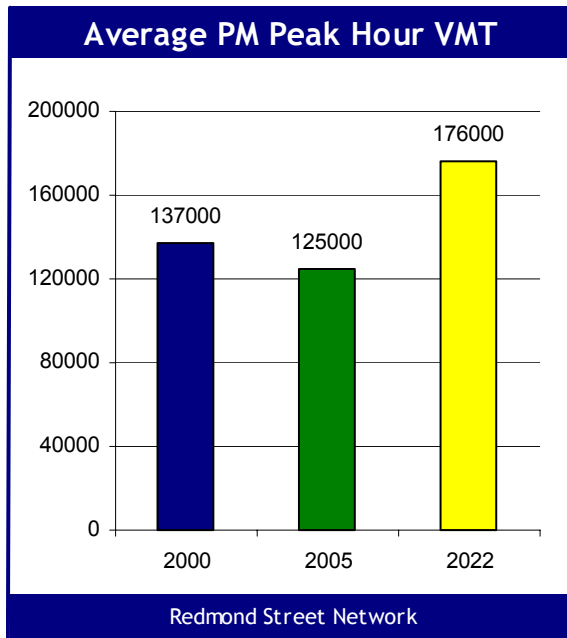


Figure 8 Average PM Peak Hour VMT

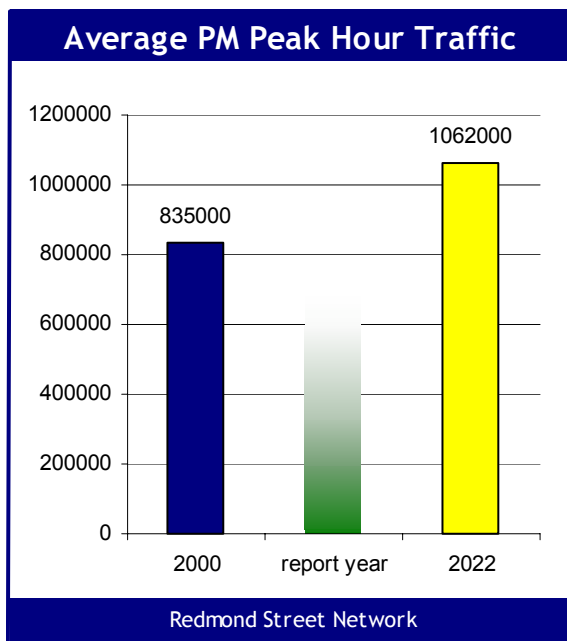


Figure 9 Average PM Peak Hour Traffic

Traffic

Average PM Peak Hour Vehicle Miles of Travel (Figure 8)

One "vehicle mile of travel" (VMT) represents one vehicle traveling one mile within the City on the Redmond arterial street network (including state routes).

This measure cannot be directly observed or counted and thus must be estimated from other data. The estimate is for an average PM peak hour.

VMT is the best variable for measuring trends in the amount of vehicular traffic in Redmond. It is also utilized in estimating air pollution, congestion and other dependent variables.

Vehicle miles of travel in Redmond can be obtained most readily by running the most recent update of the Bellevue-Kirkland-Redmond (BKR) traffic model.

This measure does not include travel on local streets because most local street travel shows up on arterials. Thus, it is not necessary to count traffic in both places to discern the overall trend. Because of this, actual PM peak VMT, including travel on local streets, would be slightly higher than what the model reports.

Note that the TMP describes this measure as "Average Daily VMT." The data reported actually represents PM peak hour VMT. The variation between the 2000 base and 2005 data indicate variations in the network included in the model. This will be adjusted in the future.

Average PM Peak Hour Traffic (Figure 9)

Average PM peak hour traffic represents the number of vehicle trips that travel on some portion of the Redmond arterial street network (including state routes) during an average weekday PM peak hour.

Again, this cannot be directly observed from count data because many vehicles will travel through more than one count station as part of a trip, leading to double counting of trips.

The best source of this data is the City's new traffic model (an updated version of the BKR model) for the report year. The data was not available for the report, but will be included in future years.

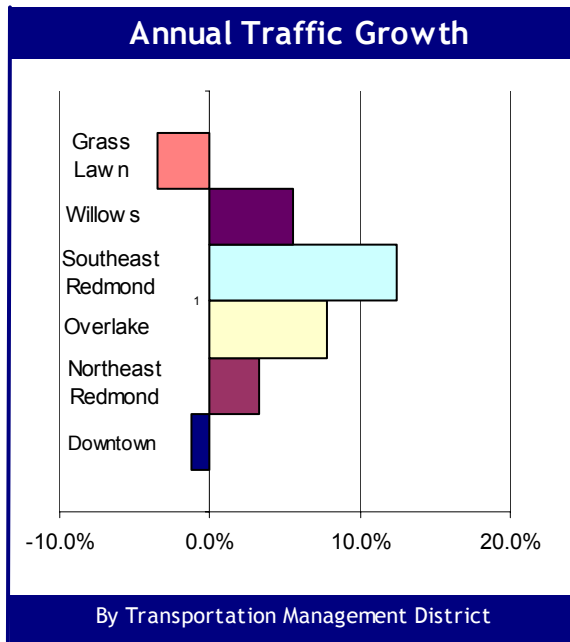


Figure 10 Annual Traffic Growth

Traffic Growth

Annual Traffic Growth by TMD (Figure 10)

This data is obtained from the City's annual traffic count program. Count locations are summed within Transportation Management Districts and compared to the previous year. Data is for the arterials only; local streets are not included in this measure.

Occasionally, specific count locations are unavailable due to construction or for other reasons. Also, from time to time the City will revise count locations. When this occurs, the annual comparison is made using only data from count stations represented in both data sets.

This year's report measures change from 2003-04 to 2005-06. Note that 2003-04 figures were not available for intersections in the Grass Lawn TMD. Thus, the data for those intersections represent change from 2001 to 2005-06.

Annual Traffic Growth at Screenlines (Figure 11)

The map on the next page shows the eleven screenlines utilized in the Transportation Master Plan. Annual traffic growth across each of these screenlines is the sum of traffic on selected arterial links that cross the screenline. The same links will be counted each year as part of the City's annual traffic count program. The growth percentages measure the change from the previous year.

These screenlines are the same as the screenlines used in monitoring the City's traffic volume-to-capacity ratios in the service objectives. Thus, this data helps provide context for interpreting changes in the screenline service levels (Figure 20, page 15).

This year, data is reported for growth between 2003-04 and 2005-06, except for screenlines two and six, for which 2001 data is substituted for 2003-04 data.

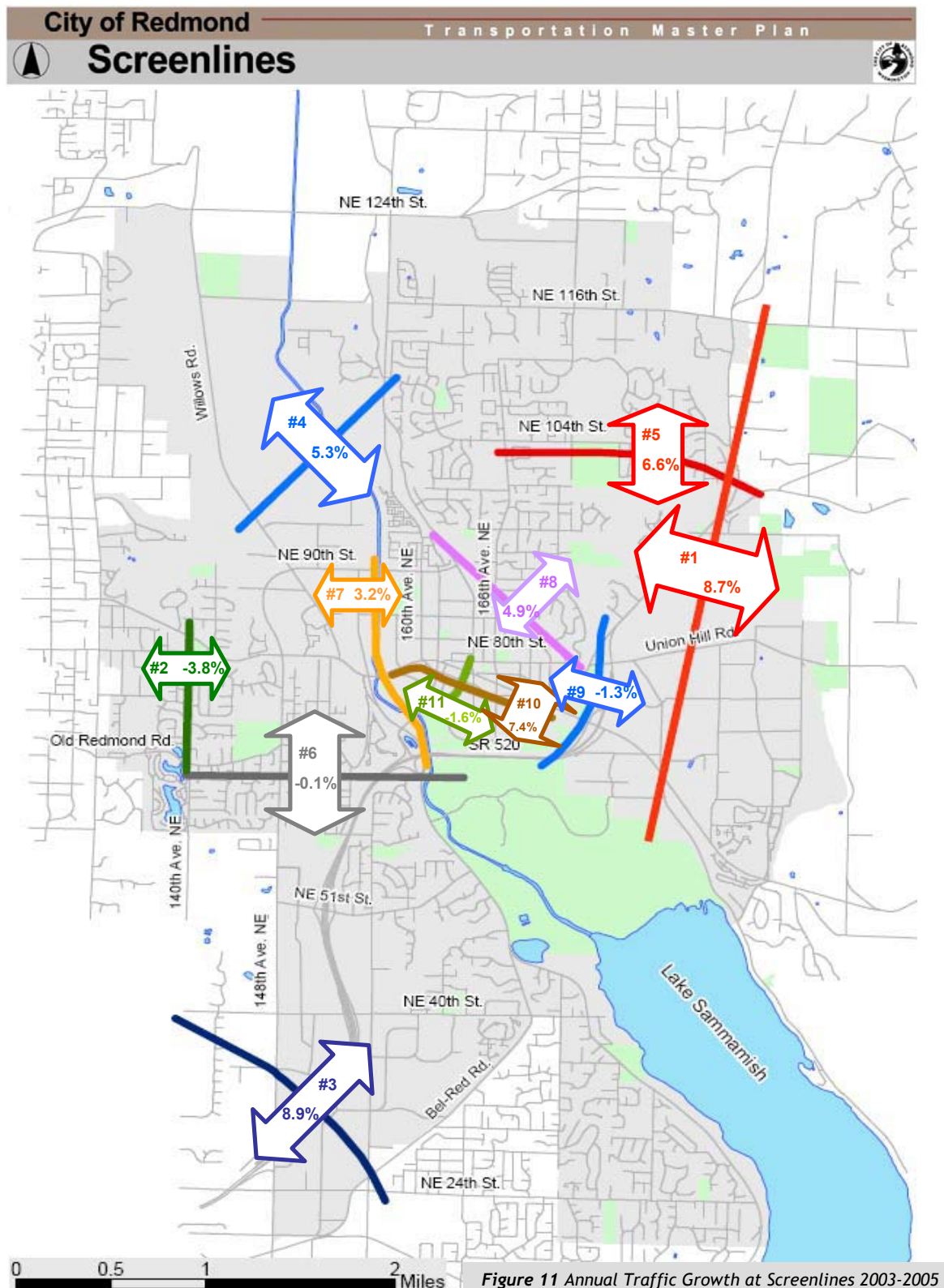


Figure 11 Annual Traffic Growth at Screenlines 2003-2005

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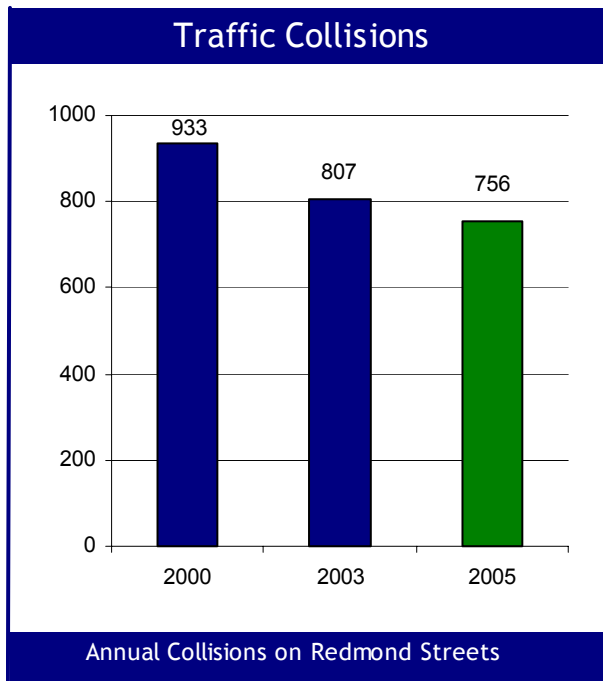


Figure 12 Traffic Accidents

Collisions

Annual Traffic Collisions (Figure 12)

This information is provided by software utilized by the Public Works Department. It represents annual auto-related collisions on City streets. The trend summarizes data contained in accident reports compiled by the Police Department.

There is considerable year-to-year fluctuation in this data, so care should be taken to view the long-term trends. For that reason, the recommended format would add years by adding columns to the figure.

Redmond has set public health and safety as a primary objective of the Transportation Master Plan. This measure reports whether the City's efforts are reflected in actual on-the-street safety.

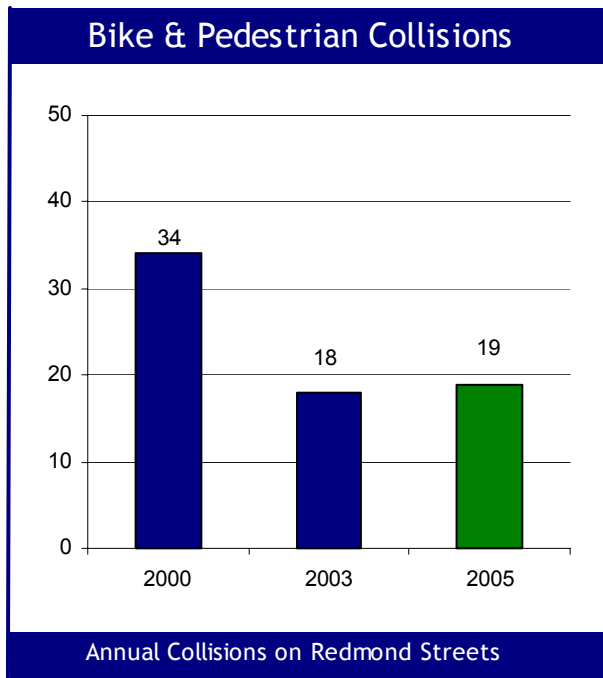


Figure 13 Bike & Pedestrian Accidents

Annual Bicycle and Pedestrian Collisions (Figure 13)

This data has the same source as the data in Figure 12.

Again, there is fluctuation in the annual data, and a cumulative trend should be shown in the figure in future Mobility Report Card reports. Many bicycle and pedestrian "incidents" (minor accidents and near misses) go unreported. Generally, this measure will provide information only about those accidents where there was personal injury resulting in an accident report being filed by the Police Department.

Improving safety for pedestrians and bicyclists is an important objective. Many of the projects and programs that would improve safety for non-motorized travelers will also encourage travel by these means.

Note that as VMT increases in Redmond, collisions may also increase, but the rate of collisions may remain constant or decrease.

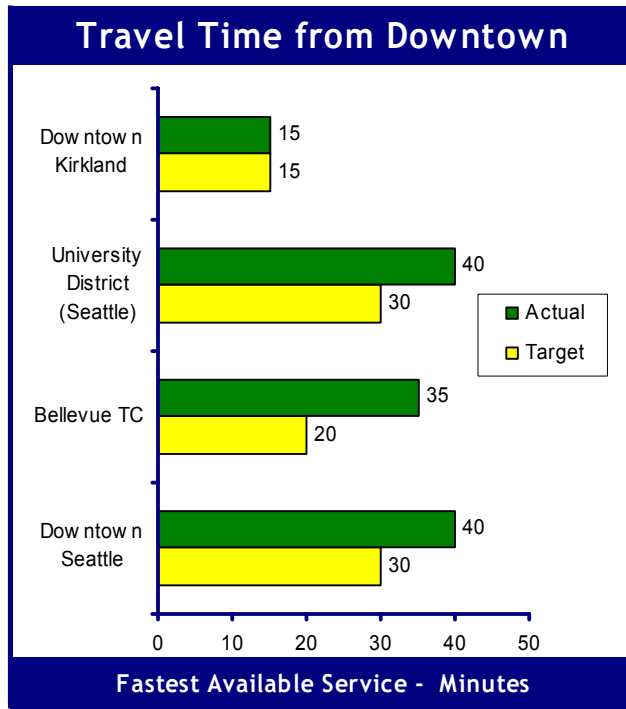


Figure 14 Travel Time from Downtown

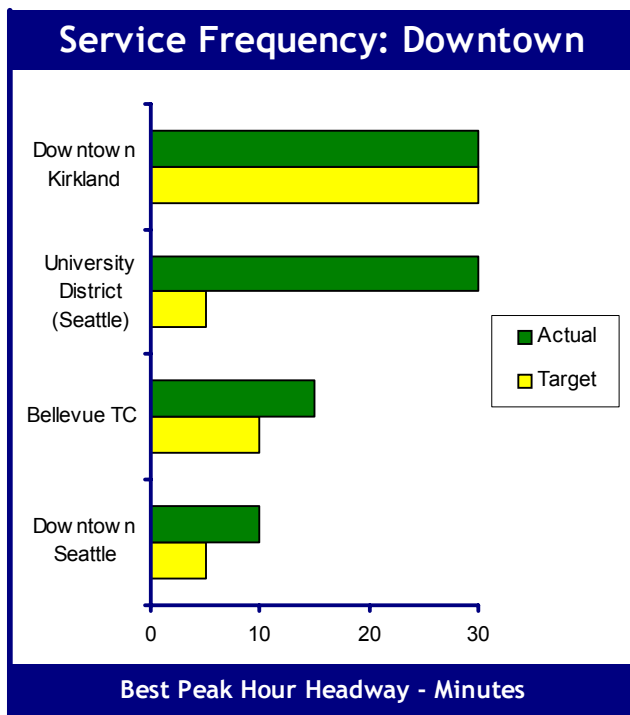


Figure 15 Service Frequency: Downtown

Level of Service Objectives

The next several figures contain data for transportation objectives established by the City. Additional background on these objectives - what they mean and why they have been established - can be found in Chapter 4 of the Transportation Master Plan.

Transit

Regional Transit Travel Time from Downtown (Figure 14)

This figure measures the best transit travel time between Downtown Redmond and other centers in the Puget Sound Region. Data is taken from published schedules for Sound Transit and Metro routes.

Generally, the schedules are changed only once each year, at the most. Three routes are included in the data - the 230, 540 and 545. However, future data may also reflect any additional regional ST routes and any High Capacity Transit systems that connect to and serve Redmond in the future.

Not all regional centers are represented in this data. Redmond is highlighting those regional transit connections that are most important to the City.

Regional Transit Service Frequency—Downtown (Figure 15)

This figure measures the best regional transit frequency of service between Downtown Redmond and other centers in the Puget Sound Region. Data is taken from published schedules for Sound Transit and Metro routes.

Generally, the schedules are changed only once each year, at the most. Three routes are included in the data - the 232, 540 and 545. However, future data may also reflect any additional regional ST routes and any High Capacity Transit systems that connect to and serve Redmond in the future.

Not all regional centers are represented in this data. Redmond is highlighting those regional transit connections that are most important to the City.

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Travel Time from Overlake

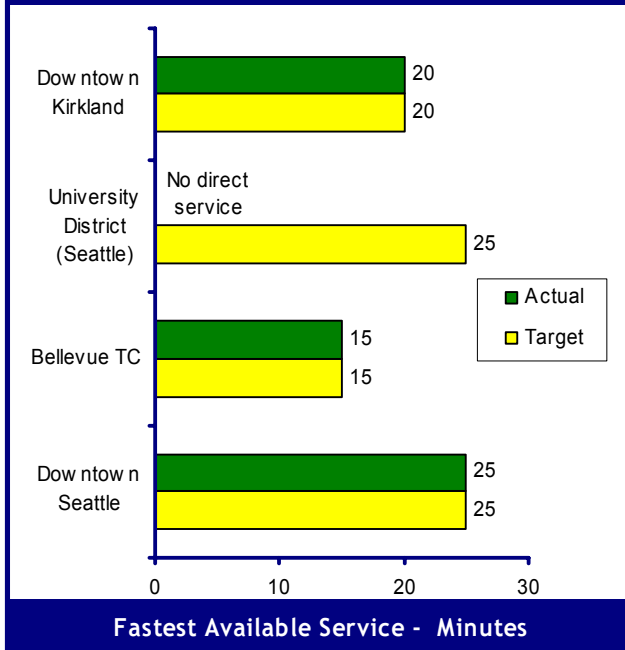


Figure 16 Travel Time from Overlake

Regional Transit Travel Time from Overlake (Figure 16)

This figure measures the best transit travel time between Overlake and other centers in the Puget Sound Region. Data is taken from published schedules for Sound Transit and Metro routes.

Generally, the schedules are changed only once each year, at the most. Three routes are included in the data - the 245, 545 and 565. However, future data may also reflect any additional regional ST routes and any High Capacity Transit systems that connect to and serve Redmond in the future.

Not all regional centers are represented in this data. Redmond is highlighting those regional transit connections that are most important to the City.

Service Frequency: Overlake

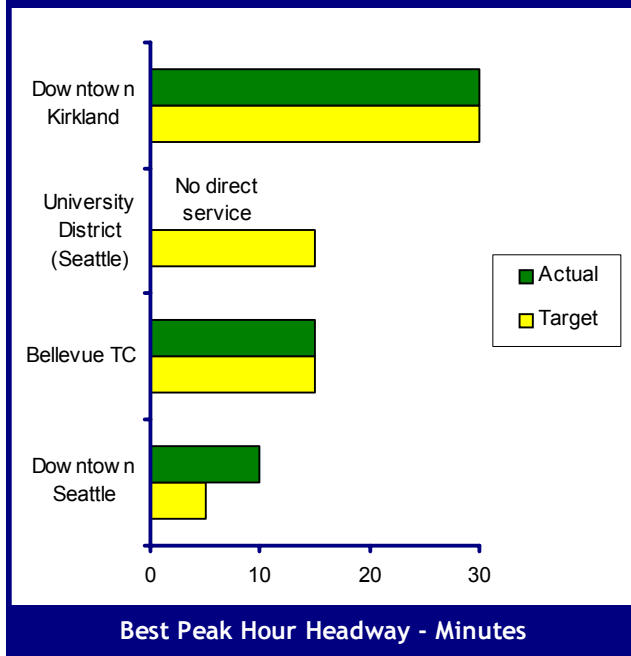


Figure 17 Service Frequency: Overlake

Regional Transit Service Frequency—Overlake (Figure 17)

This figure measures the best regional transit frequency for service between Overlake Transit Center (NE 40th Street) in Redmond and other centers in the Puget Sound Region. Data is taken from published schedules for Sound Transit and Metro routes.

As in previous figures, the schedules are normally changed only once each year, at the most. Three routes are included in the data - the 540, 545 and 565. However, future data may also reflect any additional regional ST routes and any High Capacity Transit systems that connect to and serve Redmond in the future.

All Day Service - Local Weekday Routes					
to from	2022 Standard: Hours of weekday service = 18 hours				
	Redmond Town Center	Northeast Redmond	Overlake Transit Center	Overlake Core	Bear Creek Park & Ride
Downtown Transit Center	11 hrs	15 hrs	19 hrs	18 hrs	18 hrs
Redmond Town Center		0 hrs	0 hrs	0 hrs	0 hrs
Northeast Redmond			0 hrs	0 hrs	0 hrs
Overlake Transit Center				15 hrs	18 hrs
Overlake Core					13 hrs
Note: Red text indicates "does not yet meet standard"					

Figure 18 Hours of Weekday Service - Local Routes

Hours of Local Weekday Transit Service (Figure 18)

This figure shows the service characteristics for internal connections within Redmond, based on the "priority connections" set in Chapter 4 of the TMP.

Data is obtained from published Metro and Sound Transit schedules.

This table compares actual hours of weekday service with the LOS objective of 18 hours. Where there is no direct connection between the places listed in the matrix, the entry shows a zero. In some cases, no route operates directly between these places today.

Direct Connections - Local Weekday Routes

to from	2022 Standard: Route length < 1.5x most direct route [* = No connection]				
	Redmond Town Center	Northeast Redmond	Overlake Transit Center	Overlake Core	Bear Creek Park & Ride
Downtown Transit Center	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Redmond Town Center		*	*	*	*
Northeast Redmond			*	*	*
Overlake Transit Center				Yes	Yes
Overlake Core					No
Note: Red text indicates "does not yet meet standard"					

Figure 19 Directness of Weekday Service Connections - Local Routes

Directness of Local Weekday Transit Connections (Figure 19)

This figure shows the connectivity of internal connections within Redmond, based on the "priority connections" set in Chapter 4 of the TMP.

Data is obtained from published Metro and Sound Transit schedules.

The actual routing of the most direct connecting transit route is compared to the LOS objective that this should be no more than 1.5 times the most direct roadway route. Where there is no direct connection between the places in the matrix, the entry shows an asterisk. In some cases, no route operates directly between these places today.

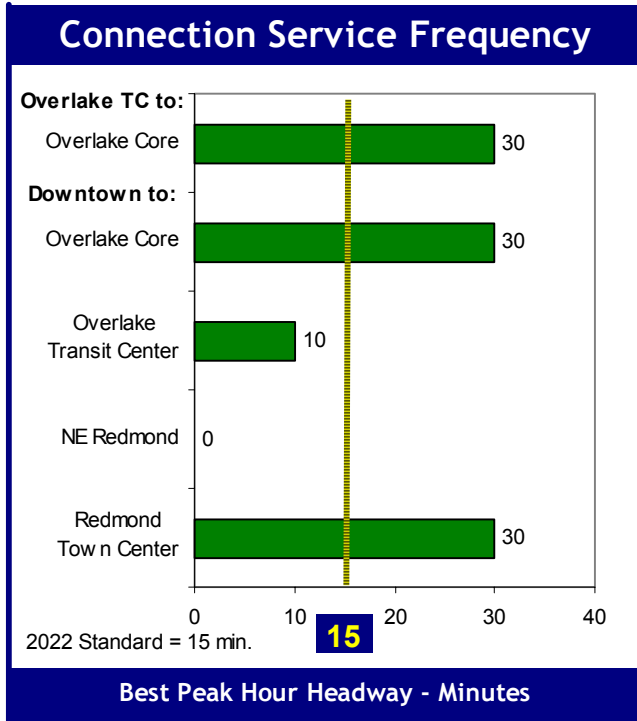


Figure 19 Connection Service Frequency

Transit Service Frequency (Figure 19)

This figure shows the frequency of weekday transit service for internal connections within Redmond, based on the "priority connections" set in Chapter 4 of the TMP.

Data represents the most frequent service if more than one route is involved.

Data is obtained from published Metro and Sound Transit schedules.

Screenline Map (Figure 20)

This map on the next page shows the screenlines used in Figure 22 on page 17.

2006 MOBILITY REPORT CARD

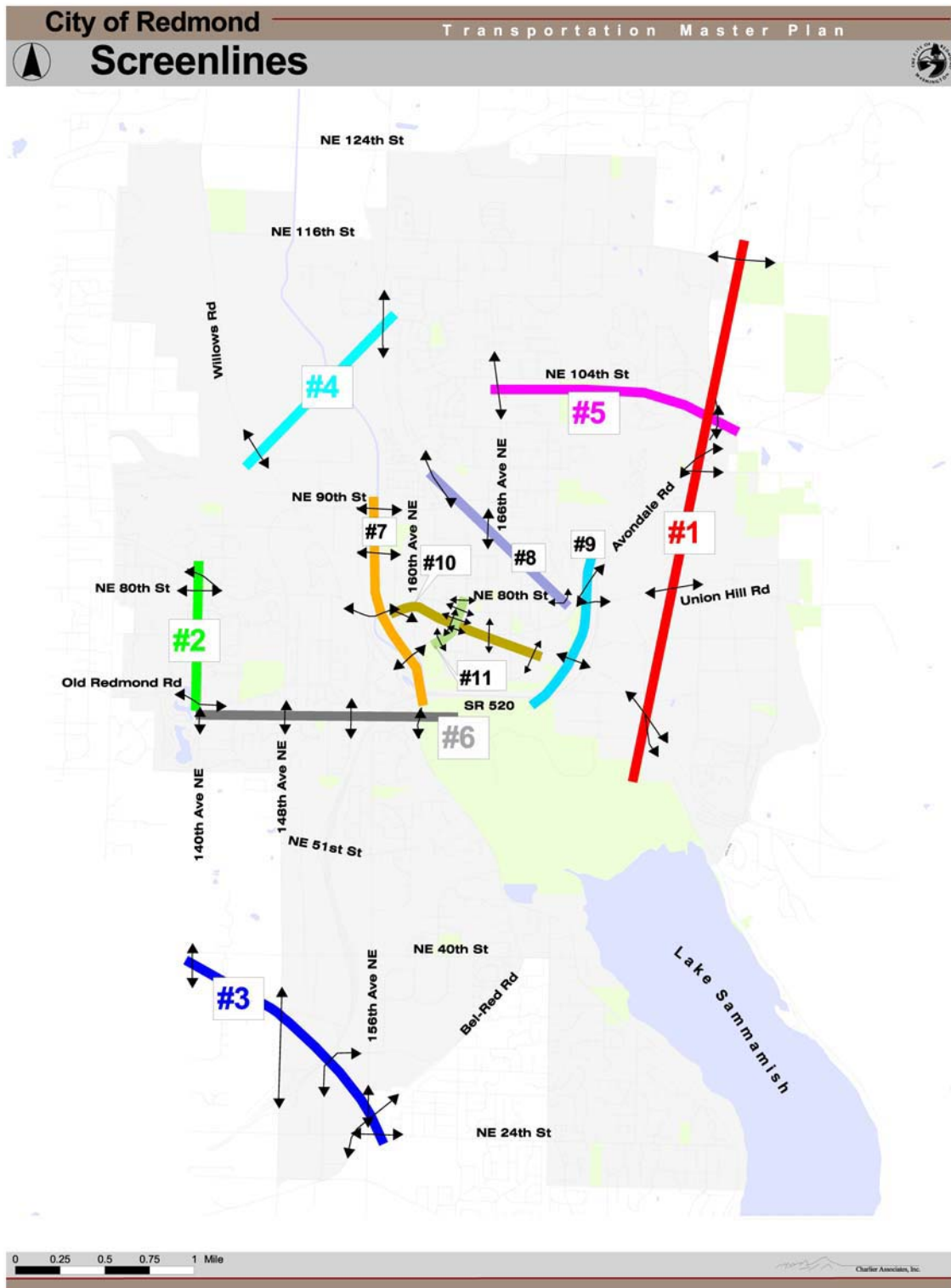


Figure 21 Screenlines Map

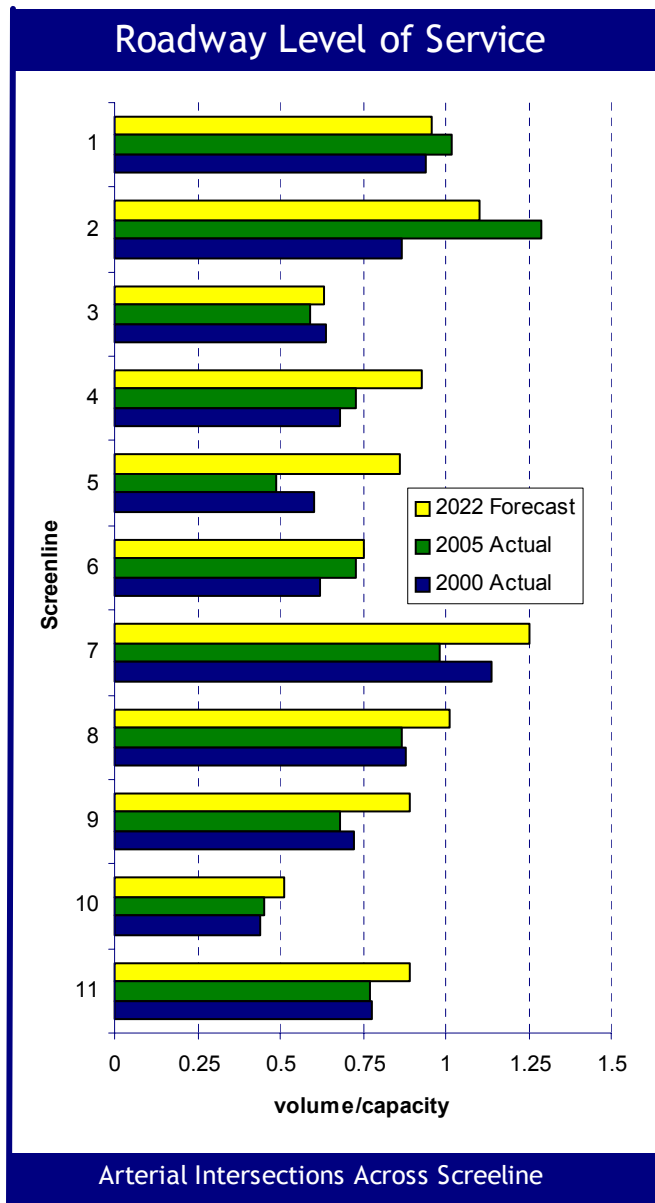


Figure 22 Roadway Level of Service

Roadway Traffic Level of Service at Screenlines (Figure 22)

LOS objectives for Redmond's arterial streets have been set by the City. These are described in Chapter 4.

This figure will be produced utilizing data from the City's annual traffic count program. Chapter 4 provides more information about the calculation of the V/C (volume to capacity) ratios.

Bicycle System Priorities and Implementation (Figure 23)

The City has set objectives for completion of specific corridors within the ultimate bicycle system plan shown in Chapter 5. These objectives identify priority corridors to be completed by 2022. The map in Figure 21 on the next page provides an annual report of cumulative progress toward these objectives.

In 2005, the City completed bicycle facilities along portions of NE 116th St., NE Union Hill Rd., and the East Lake Sammamish Trail. Facilities for the Bear Creek Parkway extension and NE 31st/36th freeway overpass are currently in development.

City of Redmond

Transportation Master Plan

2022 Bicycle System Priorities

Legend

- Loop Priorities
- Cross Town Priorities
- Missing Links

North Redmond Downtown Loop

SE Redmond Downtown Loop

Overlake Downtown Loop

Eastlake Sammamish Trail open in soft-surface interim phase

To Woodinville

To Bellevue

To Sammamish

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Mile

2.5 miles is average length of a bicycle trip

Charlier Associates, Inc.

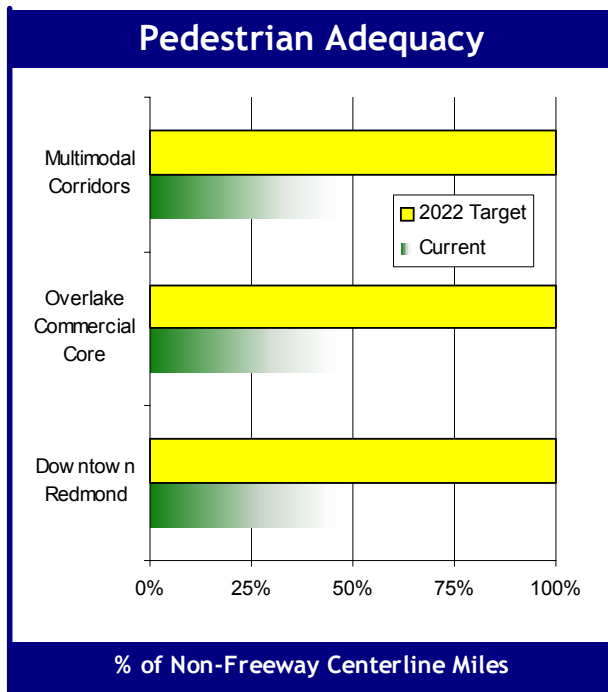


Figure 24 Pedestrian Adequacy

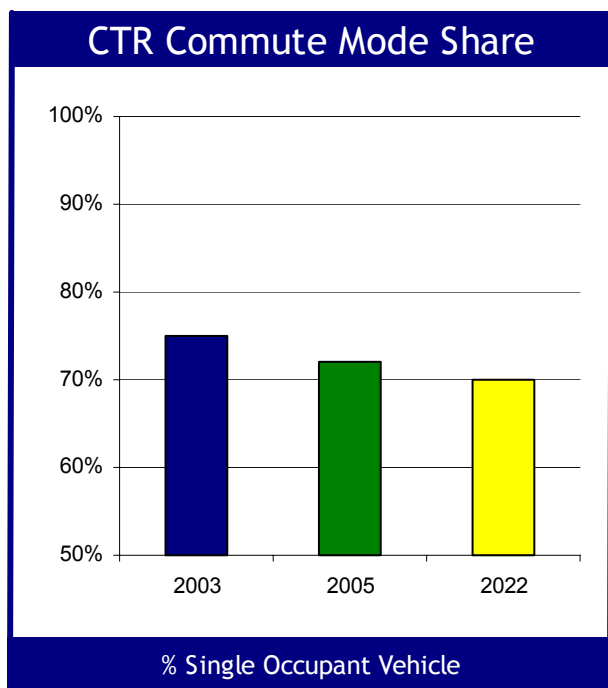


Figure 25 CTR Commute Mode Share

Pedestrian Environment Adequacy (Figure 24)

The City has set objectives for improvements in its pedestrian environment, described in Chapter 4. The highest priorities are the two centers - Downtown and Overlake—and the multimodal corridors. The City wants the two centers and the mixed use and commercial segments of the multimodal corridors to reach “pedestrian supportive” status by 2022. (Other segments of the multimodal corridors are to reach “pedestrian tolerant” status by 2022.)

The data in this table measures the extent to which the affected areas or corridors have attained “pedestrian supportive” status as a percentage of the centerline miles of streets. Standards used in evaluating pedestrian environment are provided in Chapter 5.

Chapter 4 also sets “pedestrian tolerant” status as the objective to be reached by 2022 throughout the City. However, the cost and effort required to measure progress toward this objective for every street in the City requires that it be included only in the Five Year Transportation Status Report. Thus, only the two centers and the multimodal corridors will be reported in the annual Mobility Report Card. A baseline measure has not yet been set for this measure and will be established in time for reporting in the 2007 Mobility Report Card.

Other Objectives

The next several figures contain data for transportation objectives established by the City that are not measures of modal level of service. Additional background on these objectives - what they mean and why they have been established - can be found in Chapter 4.

Commute Trip Reduction Program - Commute Mode Share (Figure 25)

This data is provided through surveys conducted by the City as part of administration of the Commute Trip Reduction program. It measures morning peak period commute travel only, and includes only the commute trips to program employers (generally those with more than 100 employees). After driving alone, the next most popular forms of getting to work were carpooling (15.6%), riding the bus (4.4%), and vanpooling (3.7%).

Status of Actions Scheduled for 2005-06 (Figure 26)

This table on the next page will report the completion status of all priority action items identified in Chapter 8.

2006 MOBILITY REPORT CARD

Status of Actions Scheduled to begin in 2005 or 2006		
	Action	Status as of May 2006
1. ORDINANCE AND COUNCIL ACTIONS		
1.a	TMP Adoption/Update Transportation Element	Complete.
1.b	Concurrency Management	Ongoing. Staff working to develop concepts that implement the guidelines established in the Comprehensive Plan and TMP. This effort will need to be coordinated with the impact fee update. Staff is also contemplating hiring a consultant to help finalize this work and complete the impact fee update. (See also Impact Fee Update)
1.c	Business Tax Extension	Council will address the business tax during its 2007-08 budget discussions.
1.d	Impact Fee Ordinance Update	Work will commence in 2006 and continue into 2007.
2. STUDIES AND PLANS		
2.a	Downtown HCT Corridor/Station	Complete. City Council approved resolution on preferred alignment. Next steps include engaging the community in more discussion about HCT in Downtown and Southeast Redmond in order to update elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
2.b	Impact Fee Update	Ongoing. Staff is proceeding to complete the update in two phases. Phase I: index the cost estimates from the 1999 TFP (note: construction costs have nearly doubled between 1999 and 2006). Phase II: update project list and fee schedule to reflect the approved TMP. This will be coordinated with Concurrency Management and is anticipated to be complete in 2007. (see also Concurrency Management)
2.c	Overlake Plan	Ongoing. City staff has developed a schedule to have this update completed during 2007 and has completed consultant selection.
2.d	Adequate Maintenance	The analysis of existing and adequate street and right-of-way maintenance will start later in 2006.
2.e	Street Design Standards	This work item updates the Community Development Guide and street standards to reflect the intent of the TMP and has not started yet. It will begin later in 2006.
2.f	Targeted Safety Program	This proposed new program in the TMP would consolidate efforts to target specific measures and create a safer infrastructure for all users. Creation of a purpose, specific strategies, goals, and objectives for this program along with development of the program will take place during the remainder of 2006. Elements of this program are currently funded in the CIP under various other projects and programs, including: neighborhood traffic calming, specific traffic signal and beacon projects, major sidewalk repairs, LEAP, and others.
2.i	2005 Mobility Report Card	Complete. Will be finalized and integrated into the Redmond Community Indicators Report 2006 (2005 data used to prepare report).

3. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

3.a	Bear Creek Parkway Extension	Ongoing. Preliminary design will be complete in June 2006. Next steps will be to secure first phase funding, complete final design for the first phase, additional site cleanup, and right-of-way acquisition.
3.b	164 th Extension Across RR Right-of-Way	Completion of this project is dependent on what happens with the BNSF right-of-way. Proceeding with design for the road extension could be done as a stand alone project or as part of the Downtown East-West Corridor Study, both of which are included in the Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program. Neither option is funded at this time.
3.d	85 th 4-lane to 3-lane Conversion	Ongoing. Traffic model results presented to Council showing that a 3-lane NE 85th St will function as well or better than the existing 4-lane section, from a traffic flow perspective leaving more room for other uses, such as parking and reducing traffic impacts at the post office. Staff will bring back a preliminary design to Council in June 2006.
3.e	164 th 4-lane to 3-lane Conversion	Ongoing. Traffic model results presented to Council show that a 3-lane 164th Ave NE will function as well as the existing 4-lane section from a traffic flow perspective leaving more room for other uses, such as bike lanes and potentially additional lanes at intersections. Staff will bring back a preliminary design to Council in June 2006.
3.g	Union Hill Road (Phase II - Avondale to 178 th)	Ongoing. Project is fully funded and in final design with construction to begin in 2007.
3.f	West Lake Sammamish Parkway	The preliminary design for West Lake Sammamish Pkwy. from NE 51 st to Bel-Red Rd. is funded by business taxes and will commence in summer 2006. The intent is to use this preliminary design as the basis for moving forward with final design and construction of the BROTS project identified on the south leg of West Lake Sammamish Pkwy. at NE 51st St. if funding can be obtained for construction of the project.
3.i	BNSF Corridor	County is negotiating with BNSF over use of corridor. The City, County, and PSRC continue to study use options.
3.j	172 nd Extension	Ongoing. Completed traffic modeling; staff and consultant preparing for a second public meeting in early June 2006 and will also provide recommendations to Council in June after the public meeting.

4. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

4.a	SR 520 Bikeway Connection to Sammamish River Regional Trail	Project is substantially complete after starting construction in March of 2006
4.b	156th Ave NE Sidewalk Improvements from NE 59th St to NE 61st St	Project complete and accepted by City Council.
4.d	NE 116th St Phase I	Project is substantially complete with final sidewalk, paving, striping, illumination and landscaping completed in March 2006.

2006 MOBILITY REPORT CARD

4.e	Redmond Way/NE 76 th St. Intersection Modifications	Construction planned for fall 2006.
4.g	NE 83rd St Improvements from 160th Ave NE to 161st Ave NE	Complete.
4.h	Old Redmond Rd. Improvements from 132 nd Ave. NE to 140 th Ave. NE	Construction expected to commence late summer/early fall 2006.
4.i	Redmond Intelligent Transportation System Phase I (Overlake)	Ongoing. RITS Phases I and II (Overlake and Downtown, respectively) interconnect traffic signals with fiber optics. Construction began in January 2006 and is expected to be complete in Summer 2006.
4.j	Redmond Intelligent Transportation System Phase II (Redmond Way)	See above.
4.k	NE 85 th St. Re-challenlization from 156 th Ave. NE to 164 th Ave. NE	See 3.d: Council to consider moving forward with final design in June 2006.

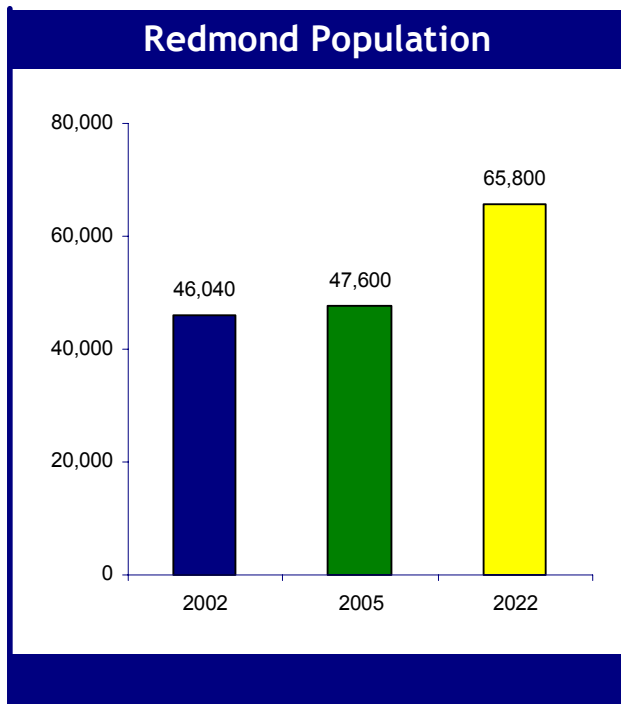


Figure 27 Redmond Population

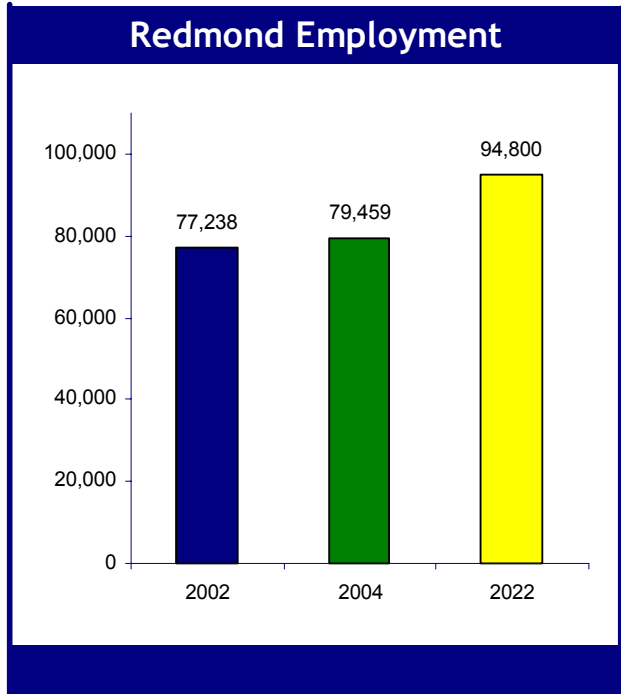


Figure 28 Redmond Employment

Mobility Report Card

Concurrency Determination

The next three figures are designed to provide context for the periodic (at least annual) determination by the City of whether transportation concurrency is being met. Further information on this topic may be found in Chapter 4 of the TMP and in the City's Concurrency Ordinance.

Redmond Population (Figure 27)

This data is obtained by the Planning Department from Regional and Census sources. The middle column in the figure will be updated annually to provide context for an assessment of whether the City is growing faster or more slowly than anticipated. This information will, in turn, be utilized to assess whether the pace of Transportation Master Plan completion is proportional to the pace of development.

Redmond Employment (Figure 28)

This data is obtained by the Planning Department from State of Washington sources. The data represents full-time equivalent jobs.

The middle column in the figure will be updated annually to provide context for an assessment of whether the City is growing faster or more slowly than anticipated. This information will, in turn, be utilized to assess whether the pace of Transportation Master Plan completion is proportional to the pace of development.

2006 MOBILITY REPORT CARD

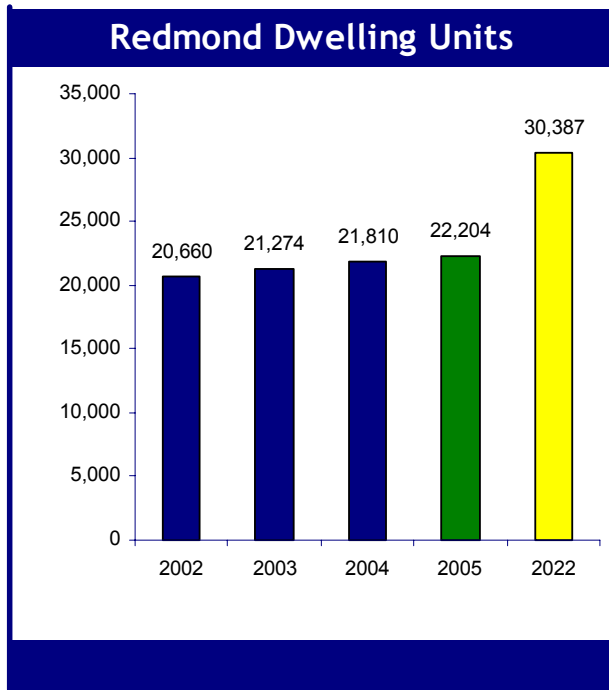


Figure 29 Redmond Dwelling Units

Redmond Dwelling Units (Figure 29)

This data is maintained obtained from the Washington State Office of Financial Management. Dwelling units includes all types of dwellings - single family and multi-family.

The columns in the figure will be updated annually to provide context for an assessment of whether the City is growing faster or more slowly than anticipated. This information will, in turn, be utilized to assess whether the pace of TMP completion is proportional to the pace of development.

Indicator Summary Page

Remain a **community** of good neighbors, working together and with others in the region to implement a common vision for Redmond's future

The indicators for this goal are:



Participation. Participation by individuals and neighborhoods is stable. Residents continue to volunteer thousands of hours doing myriad activities. Neighborhoods are actively engaged in long-range planning and in leveraging City funds to make their communities better places to live.

Human Services. There is not enough information to make long-term inferences about human service provision. The City continues to explore ways to improve services provided to immigrant and refugee communities, develop strategies for maximizing human service funding through partnerships and administrative efficiencies, and participate on regional efforts such as ending homelessness.

Regional Coordination. The City actively engages in regional human service coordination in order to improve efficiency in service provision. The City currently participates in no fewer than six pooled contracts.

Annexations. The City continues to annex property within its Potential Annexation Area at a steady rate, consistent with City policy.

Services on the Web. Redmond.gov web traffic is increasing rapidly as more services become available online. Since the inception of Redmond's online permit system, it has grown significantly in popularity, signaling opportunities for growth in providing additional permit services online.



Viewpoint Open Space work party

P32: Community Participation in Planning for Redmond's Future

City role: Significant

Participation is robust at the neighborhood level, as communities work together with the City to update Neighborhood Plans.

Description of participation in planning events at citywide and neighborhood levels throughout the year, other than regularly scheduled meetings such as board meetings.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2007

Redmond adopted its Transportation Master Plan in 2005, the culmination of an extensive public involvement process. During the review process, citizens participated in open houses, roundtables, and workshops, providing considerable feedback and testimony, as well as offering new suggestions.

The neighborhoods' plans are expected to be adopted in 2006. One outgrowth of those planning processes has been the additional study on specific neighborhood proposals, entailing town halls where citizens offered suggestions and criticism of neighborhood planning proposals.

Citizens of the Education Hill and North Redmond neighborhood also took significant steps in crafting neighborhood plan updates. About two dozen citizens gave hundreds of hours in considering policies and regulations.

During 2006, expect to see wide-ranging public participation opportunities in the Overlake area as the neighborhood considers its vision for the future.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

S32: City-organized Major Volunteer Efforts

City role: Significant

Redmond citizens consistently donate about 2500 work days (~9.6 FTEs) of time annually to various City programs.

Number of volunteers and (as available) volunteer hours logged as part of major City-organized volunteer efforts (e.g., Arbor Day project).

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:



Next report date:

Spring 2007

Police, Senior Center, and Natural Resources Volunteer Activity

Year	Volunteers*	Volunteer Hours**
2000	166	18,508
2001	199	19,528
2002	193	21,411
2003	187	20,449
2004	204	21,399
2005	198	20,714

* Police and Senior Center only

** Police and Senior Center only for 2000-2002

Data sources: City of Redmond Police Department, Senior Center, and Public Works Department

Following is only a small sample of volunteer activities. The **Police Department** depends on volunteers for many services, including the City Chaplain, Town Center substation outreach, disabled parking enforcement, and maintaining records. **Senior Center** volunteers welcome visitors, help in the nutrition program (including "Meals of Wheels"), and offer expertise in special programming. **Natural Resources** volunteers plant trees, stencil storm drains, and assist in various restoration projects.

In 2005, nearly 200 people volunteered over 20,000 hours of time, serving in a wide variety of capacities to make Redmond a better place to live and work.

This data does not include the many hours donated to Redmond boards and commissions and hours donated to myriad other community activities that rely on generous volunteers.

For more information:

<http://www.redmond.gov/insidecityhall/volunteer.asp>

S33: Derby Days Neighborhood Float Entries

City role: Significant

Redmond has not yet achieved its objective for neighborhood floats.

Number of neighborhood float entries into Derby Days Parades

Desired Trend:	↑
Actual Trend:	→
Next report date:	Spring 2007

There are no records of neighborhood float entries in recent Derby Days.

The City Council identified neighborhood entries in the Derby Days parade as one way to connect neighborhoods in the City.

Data source: City of Redmond Parks Department

S34: Neighborhood Matching Fund

City role: Significant

Neighborhood groups continue to improve their communities through the Neighborhood Matching Fund.

Total grants and grant amounts awarded through the Neighborhood Matching Fund.

Desired Trend:	↔/↑
Actual Trend:	↔
Next report date:	Spring 2007

Neighborhood Matching Fund		
	Projects	Value
1997	1	\$2,300
1998	4	\$5,760
1999	6	\$11,203
2000	6	\$11,130
2001	6	\$12,594
2002	7	\$14,600
2003	0	\$0
2004	3	\$7,500
2005	2	\$5,000
Total	35	\$70,087

The Neighborhood Matching Fund began in 1997. Through 2005, it has awarded a total of \$70,087 to 35 projects - averaging approximately \$2,000 each.

In October, 2005, the Council approved an increase to the amount of grant money that can be awarded per project, from \$2,500 to \$5,000, still with the 1:1 match from the neighborhood.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

P33: Human Services Contribution

City role: Direct

Future results will reveal long-term trends in human services contributions.

City	2005 Per Capita Contribution
Bellevue	\$15.08
Kenmore	\$12.31
Woodinville	\$10.10
Redmond	\$10.01
Kirkland	\$8.11
Issaquah	\$8.06
Bothell	\$3.52

Redmond's per capita contribution to human services in comparison to per capita contributions of other Eastside cities.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

In 2005, Redmond's per capita contribution to human services was about \$10 - similar to nearby cities.

Redmond's Human Services division goals are to "help Redmond citizens and families get the help they need to lead successful lives. This can include help with food, shelter, utility bills, medical or dental care, legal issues, counseling, employment, learning to speak and read English, affordable child care, or reference to a wide range of available services."

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

S35: Service Provision to Immigrant and Refugee Communities

City role: Indirect

Efforts to create a seamless network of culturally competent services ultimately strengthen the overall human service delivery system.

Description of City support (including funding) for human service provision to immigrant and refugee communities on the Eastside, aimed at improving the accessibility and relevancy of the services provided.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

Redmond continues to support efforts to provide human services to immigrant and refugee communities on the Eastside.

Redmond funded a number of programs for the 2005/2006 allocation cycle:

- Jewish Family Services which provides services such as accessing community resources, finding and retaining employment, and ESL classes. (\$11,032).
- Consejo, offering a Domestic Violence Advocacy Program to Latino families (\$20,000)
- Community Health Centers to provide primary medical, dental, and natural medicine services. (\$93,400)
- Neighborhood Schoolhouse (\$27,150)
- Family Net (\$23,715)

Redmond participates in the Eastside Human Services Forum as co-chair of the Eastside Refugee and Immigrant Coalition (ERIC) Special Project focused on creating a Cultural Brokerage Pilot Project. The idea for this project is the result of an extensive research process undertaken in 2005 to address the issue of improving access to culturally competent human services for immigrant and refugee families living on the Eastside.

To find out more about any of these programs, please contact the Redmond's Human Services division or visit <http://www.redmond.gov/insidecityhall/planning/humansrvcs/humansrvcs.asp>

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

S36: Emergency and Transitional Housing

City role: Indirect

Redmond staff continues to participate in regional efforts focused on ending homelessness in conjunction with the King County Committee to End Homelessness.

Number of people served by emergency and transitional housing, relative to need.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

Emergency Shelter Services		
Agency	Total Bednights 2005	Residents
Eastside Domestic Violence Program	239	5
Springboard Alliance	1723	43
Hopelink	7405	56
Eastside Interfaith Council	852	13
Friends of Youth	6	2
Total	10,225	119

Transitional Housing Services		
Agency	Total Bednights 2005	Residents
Springboard Alliance	Available but not City funded	--
Hopelink	907	40
Harrington House	126	4
Friends of Youth	758	10
YWCA	1663	7
Total	3,454	61

In 2005, agencies funded by the City of Redmond provided over 13,000 bednights to homeless individuals from Redmond.

Despite this support:

- There are insufficient shelter beds and transitional housing in East King County. Some emergency shelter for families exists on the Eastside but the demand exceeds availability.
- It has been reported that there is an average turn-away rate of 6 families for every family served in transitional housing.

Redmond staff will continue to participate in regional efforts focused on ending homelessness in conjunction with the King County Committee to End Homelessness.

Data sources: City of Redmond Planning Department, King County Department of Community and Human Services.

P34: Resources Leveraged Through Community Partnerships

City role: Significant

Creative strategies are critical in order to provide stable, long-term funding for human services without relying solely on public dollars. The need for services remains greater than available resources.

In 2005, Redmond allocated \$12,700 to **Neighborhood Schoolhouse**. Leveraged dollars to support the program totaled \$54,589. In addition, \$48,000 has been secured in private donations in support of the **Redmond Social**

Resources leveraged through community partnerships such as Neighborhood Schoolhouse and Social Enterprise.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2011

Enterprise Project. Redmond hopes to launch a social enterprise in 2006. It will ultimately generate funds for Redmond youth programs.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision

City role: Significant

Current efforts create administrative efficiencies, allowing service providers to devote resources to service delivery.

Redmond has pooled its funding with other cities on the Eastside to provide a range of services.

As of 2005, Redmond has pooled contracts with:

- Child Care Resources
- Children's Response Center
- Crisis Clinic
- Eastside Baby Corner
- King County Sexual Assault Resource Center
- Healthy Start

This arrangement helps streamline administrative tasks for providers, allowing them to spend more time and resources on service delivery. It also creates administrative efficiencies for the cities since a single contract is written and single invoices are processed.

Redmond currently participates in several regional and/or sub-regional coordination efforts including:

- The Committee to End Homelessness (CEH)
 - Member of the Resource Alignment Committee

Specifically, coordination efforts and the sub-regional or regional level, like pooled contracts for human services.

Desired Trend:



Actual Trend:

Not enough information

Next report date:

Spring 2008

- Healthy Families and Communities Task Force
 - Attending meetings to follow progress and determine when input is needed
- Regional Policy Council (RPC) staff work group
 - Participant
- United Way Community Building Committee (CBC)
 - Committee Member
- Eastside Human Services Forum
 - Work Group Member
- Eastside Refugee and Immigrant Coalition Special Project
 - Co-chair
- Alliance of Eastside Agencies
 - Board Member
- Eastside Homeless Coalition
 - Staff participation
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Sub-regional Advisory Committee
 - Redmond representative

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

P35: Total Land Annexed

City role: Significant

Redmond is steadily annexing within its Potential Annexation Area.

Acres of land annexed to the City and number of acres within Potential Annexation Area not yet annexed

Desired Trend: Acres annexed ↗

Actual Trend: ↗

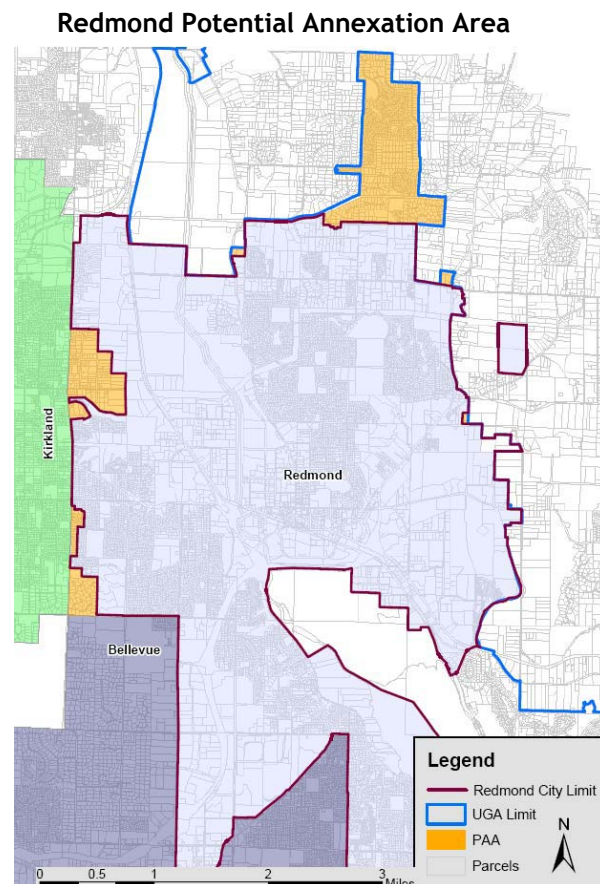
Next report date: Spring 2007

Annexation History		
Year	Acres	Acres Remaining to Annex at Year End
2001	7.2	991.56
2002	0	991.56
2003	33.69	957.87
2004	98.08	859.79
2005	47.23	812.56

The Growth Management Act, supported by County and City policies, encourages the annexation of unincorporated land within the urban growth area.

Redmond's Potential Annexation Area consists of a few islands east of 132nd Ave. NE, a few parcels near the eastern City boundary, and land north of the City limit, including some of the English Hill developments.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department



P37: Website Visits by Section



City role: Significant

The figures do not represent long-term trends, but do show significantly increased use of www.redmond.gov in the last two years.

Redmond.gov Visits			
	2005 Visits	Growth on 2004	Growth
Jobs Index	90,327	1,578	2%
City Services Index	37,287	5,927	19%
Park & Rec online Home page*	35,565	6,551	23%
Information About Redmond and Links to Tourism	32,116	10,044	46%
List of Parks Index	19,316	5,717	42%
Police Home page	17,898	3,102	21%
Teen Center Music Schedule	11,343	8,817	349%
Focus Magazine	11,219	1,116	11%
Business Resources	10,937	5,050	86%
Public Works Home Page	8,686	457	6%
RCTV Home	10,096	320	3%
Council Online Agenda	6,057	1,214	25%
Total visits	4,474,533	1,796,464	67%

* Numbers listed here report single pages. Parks & Rec Online Registration is an application, and if the Home and Activities pages were added together, figures would be closer to 49,000 visits in 2004 and 60,000 in 2005.

Number of visits to www.redmond.gov websites, by major content pages.

Desired Trend: 
 Actual Trend:  (short-term)
 Next report date: Spring 2007

From 2004 through 2005, web traffic increased 67% to nearly 4.5 million visits, or 12,259 per day. The pages listed here represent a cross section of single pages selected from the "Top 200" as tracked by WebTrends software.

Redmond.gov presents a broad base of information serving multiple audiences, as reflected in the general numbers tracked for both years.

Some additions to the website in the last two years include webstreaming RCTV Channel 21 (late 2003), simple online permits, the Find Yourself in Redmond tourism DVD, and the online City Council agenda packet. Also, information has been added to support neighborhood initiatives, requests for proposals and bids for contracts, and the reporting of business tax/transportation improvements (BTTI).

Data sources: City of Redmond Planning Department, Redmond.gov website and WebTrends software

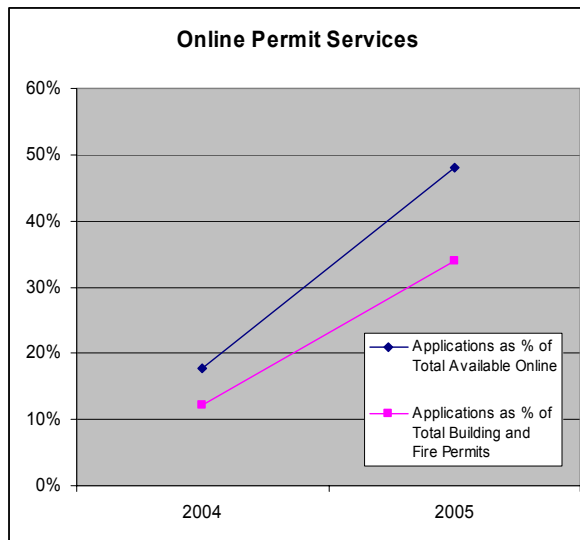
S41: Online Permits Issued

City role: Significant

Online permit services are increasingly popular, suggesting opportunities for expansion and modernization.

Number of online development permits issued as a percentage of total permits issued.

Desired Trend:	↑
Actual Trend:	↑
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

Redmond initiated its online permit application service in the second half of 2004. Since then, the City has processed 2,786 permit applications in the categories of: residential mechanical, residential plumbing, single-family electrical, and tenant improvement (commercial) electrical. At present, services for other permits are not available online.

The service is increasingly popular among contractors. In 2005, the top 10 users accounted for 72% of online applications. As the system becomes more popular, its current online-offline hybrid structure, where permit technicians must still manually enter information sent through the online system, should be updated to become a true online system benefiting both customers and employees.

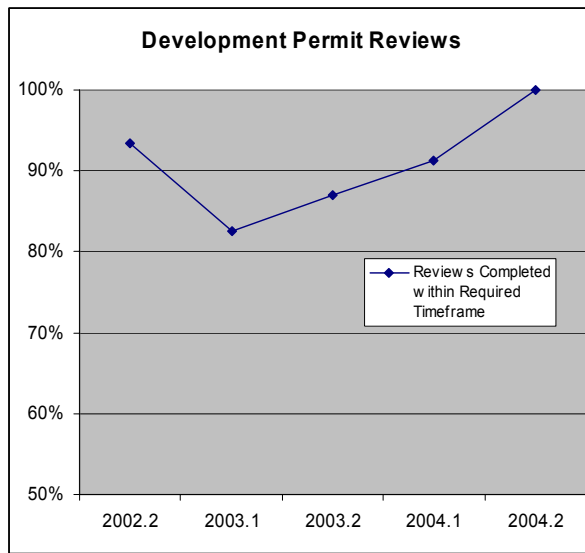
P38: Time Frame for Permit Reviews

City role: Direct

Review time frames are improving, reaching 100% during the last half of 2004.

Percent of development permits reviewed within the time frame prescribed by law.

Desired Trend:	↔/↑
Actual Trend:	↑
Next report date:	Spring 2007



Notes: 2003.1 means January-June 2003, e.g.; for the purposes of this indicator, development-related permits include Type II, III, IV, and V permits.

Data source: City of Redmond Planning Department

Redmond processed 100% of its development-related permits in the last half of 2004 within the time frame prescribed by law.

Compliance with state review timelines has improved each period since the beginning of 2003.

RCW 36.70B.080 governs development review process timelines and requires each City to make a report available detailing the number of complete applications received, the number of decisions made, and average application processing times, among other details. Data for 2005 is not yet available.

Summary of Actions

This section lists Implementation Actions for the ten years beginning January 1, 2006. Each action derives from an element of the Comprehensive Plan or City Council recommendation from its 2004 strategic plan. This list focuses on actions stemming from recently updated policies.

The actions are organized by indicator. Readers will thus be able to see what actions the City has planned or undertaken in order to make progress toward achieving Redmond's goals.

At the time of publication (June 2006), nine short-term actions were complete, 37 were underway, 34 were planned or targeted, nine were ongoing, and five were not planned or targeted for the 2006-07 period.

The City will evaluate progress on these actions at the beginning of next year and following years. The action list will be updated as actions are complete and as new actions arise as a result of Comprehensive Plan updates.

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Conserve						
Complete Watershed Action Plans for City watersheds	Underway	X	X		NE-65	P01: Stream Water Quality
Develop and establish a shoreline implementation program	Awaiting Department of Ecology certification	X	X		NE-68	P01: Stream Water Quality
Identify and prioritize stream daylighting opportunities throughout the City	Portions Underway	X	X		NE-68	P01: Stream Water Quality
Identify locations where regional stormwater detention and treatment is feasible	Underway	X			UT-39	P01: Stream Water Quality
Update stream and wetland maps to reflect the most current and most accurate available data	Portions Complete, others Underway	X			NE-12, Intro-duction	P01: Stream Water Quality
Review and update as needed stormwater pond design standards to minimize adverse environmental impact while ensuring high quality aesthetic design	Targeted 2007; may enter medium term	X			UT-13	P01: Stream Water Quality
Develop regulations that allow modification of street design standards when development incorporates the benefits of natural stormwater detention systems	Targeted 2007; may enter medium term	X			UT-44	P01: Stream Water Quality, P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets
Develop a strategy for maintaining Leary Way as a "green gateway"	Underway	X			DT-61	P02: Forest Canopy Cover, P23: Urban Center Open Space
Evaluate City practices regarding the conservation of natural resources, and update as needed	Ongoing		X		NE-2, 3, 5 UT-7	P03: Water Use, P04: Solid Waste & Recycling Tonnage, Su1: Clear Air & Water
Establish a wetland mitigation banking program			X		NE-60	P06: Land for Open Space vs. Urban Development
Develop a "green infrastructure" map for collecting and organizing data on Redmond's open spaces so that the City can manage them, reviewing and updating management plans and policies as needed		X	X		NE-Intro-duction	P06: Land for Open Space vs. Urban Development, P23: Urban Center Open Space
Develop a strategy for converting appropriate City vehicles to alternative fuels	Fleet undergoing conversion as appropriate	X			NE-2, UT-69, Council	S01: Redmond Air Quality, Su1: Clear Air & Water
Update TDR regulations, including removal of restriction on the percentage of development rights that can move to any one neighborhood	Planned 2006-07	X			LU-19	S06: Development Through TDR Program

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Review regulations and building codes and update as needed, promoting build green and low impact development	Portions underway	X	X		NE-9,10, UT-7	S07: Environmentally Sensitive Urban Development
Evaluate the City's current outreach efforts with the community on environmental issues, and update as needed.	Underway	X			NE-7 Council	Su1: Clear Air & Water
Develop a policy of City environmentally supportive practices	Complete	Done			NE-2,3, Council	Su1: Clear Air & Water
Complete development of the implementation elements for the wellhead protection program	Portions complete and implemented, underway, and in development.	X	X		NE-33, LU-52	Su1: Clear Air & Water
Review City regulations related to gravel and mining operations to determine if updates are needed			X		LU-54	Su1: Clear Air & Water
Periodically update all critical area maps to include, as feasible, the City's Potential Annexation Areas and to reflect more accurate data as it becomes available	Completed as City gains information on large pieces of land		X	X	NE-12, Introduction, A-12	Su1: Clear Air & Water
Character						
Identify and build 10 new neighborhood pedestrian connections, developing sidewalks, trails and other pathways	Underway in neighborhood planning process	X	X		CC-23, Council	P07: Park and Trail Inventory
As part of a comprehensive wayfinding program, identify non-road pedestrian routes, trail connections, and shoreline areas	Underway	X			PR-42,43, CC-23	P07: Park and Trail Inventory
Set standards for Downtown streetscapes to promote aesthetic appeal and reinforce the identity of each district			X		DT-31	P08: Street Trees, Su7: Urban Center Vibrancy
Update functional plans (utilities, etc.) to carry out the Comprehensive Plan updates, including planning for 30 years of growth, especially for Redmond's centers	Underway	X			CF-5, DT-7, LU-45	P09: M&O Expenditures, S40: Long-term Capital Facility Planning
Periodically meet with school district officials to ensure that Redmond retains an environment conducive to exceptional K-12 education, as well as to identify barriers to, and opportunities for, enhancing K-12 education	Meetings occur periodically	X			EV-11	P13: Graduation Rates
Based on community input gathered through the neighborhood planning process, implement new features in existing or new City parks for the purpose of community-building and enhancing park amenities.		X			PR-14, NP-3	S08: Park Amenities

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Review and update development regulations related to community character as needed, including: 1) building and site design to promote safe environments and superior urban design, 2) landscape standards, 3) standards to encourage maintenance of the City's green character, and 4) sign code	Portion is Underway		X		CC-18, 21, 22	S12: Crime Statistics, S07: Environmentally Sensitive Urban Development, Su5: Building Design
Review development regulations and design standards for Downtown Districts and update as necessary	Underway	X			DT- several policies	Su5: Building Design, Su7: Urban Center Vibrancy
Choices (housing, transportation, services)						
Develop a process to promote awareness of potential impacts among residents considering a home near manufacturing areas	Planned 2007	X			LU-12,13	P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets
Update zoning regulations (such as Residential, Neighborhood Commercial, Business Park, Overlay zones, and Manufacturing) as needed for consistency with Comprehensive Plan update, particularly the land use designation policies	Underway	X			LU Several policies	P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets
Review and update regulations as needed to encourage redevelopment where suitable	Planned 2006-07	X			LU-5	P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets
Update other land use-related regulations as needed for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan updates	Planned 2007; may enter medium term	X			LU- general	P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets
Update utility related regulations and codes as needed to be consistent with Comprehensive Plan updates	Targeted 2007; may enter medium term	X			UT	P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets
Consider updates to permitted use regulations to provide more flexibility for: 1) the location of human services, such as childcare and food banks, 2) needed facilities that serve the general public, 3) accessory support uses in office and commercial developments, and 4) complementary non-residential uses in residential zones	Planned 200; may enter medium term	X			LU-6, 14,15, 28	P14: Development Compared to Growth Targets, P19 : Access to Convenience Goods & Services
Develop a program to help educate builders and employers about housing incentives	Planned 2006-07	X	X		HO-43	P15: Ratio of Residents to Employees, P16: Innovative and Senior Housing, P17: Inclusionary Housing Program, P26: Residential Population Growth

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Develop a program to encourage development of housing in the Downtown and Overlake Centers	Underway		X		HO-17, DT-2, LU-43	P15: Ratio of Residents to Employees, P21: Urban Center Growth, P26: Residential Population Growth
Create a program to promote voluntary developer compliance with affordable housing goals	Planned 2006-07	X			HO-32	P16: Innovative and Senior Housing, P17: Inclusionary Housing Program, P26: Residential Population Growth
Update City code and other regulations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow and encourage innovative and special needs housing through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An innovative housing ordinance Neighborhood plan updates Incentives for construction of accessory dwelling units and other forms of innovative housing Create incentives for affordable housing, like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of development rights Funding assistance via tax credit legislation Priority in development review process Density bonuses and waivers 	Some portions complete, others underway, others planned for 2006	X X X X X X X X			HO-29 to 37 HO-40 to 50 LU-19, 27, 29	P16: Innovative and Senior Housing, P17: Inclusionary Housing Program
Identify and provide incentives to retain locally-owned businesses	Planned 2007	X			DT-3	P18: Small Business
Update the RCDG to allow consideration of four-story mixed-use residential villages	Underway	X			DT-49	P19: Access to Convenience Goods & Services, P21: Urban Center Growth
Update design regulations and special site standards as needed to be consistent with Comprehensive Plan policies. Emphasis areas include residential development, neighborhood commercial, compatibility of redevelopment with its surroundings, and updates as needed to maintain appropriate transitions between employment and lower intensity uses.	Planned 2006-07	X			LU-9, 30, 38, 41, 49	P19: Access to Convenience Goods & Services, S21: Demolition of Small- to Moderately-sized Homes, Sub6: Housing Choice

<i>Implementation Action</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Short-term 2006-07</i>	<i>Medium-term 2008-10</i>	<i>Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
Develop an HCT station in the vicinity of the SR 520/SR 202 interchange	City study complete; continued work with Sound Transit underway	X	X	X	DT-11, Council	P20: Access to Transit
Finalize identification of preferred HCT station areas and corridors	Underway	X			DT-11, TR-30, LU-43	P20: Access to Transit
Develop station area plans for HCT sites, with a priority for the Downtown and Overlake	Underway		X		DT-12, TR-30, LU-43	P20: Access to Transit, P21: Urban Center Growth, P22: Urban Center Public Investment
Identify surplus land appropriate for housing	Underway in neighborhood planning process; also planned medium-term		X		HO-50	S17: Capacity vs. Growth Targets
Consider other items on the Housing Initiative list and take action to implement them	Planned 2006-07	X			HO	Su6: Housing Choice
Identify regulatory barriers to housing development and amend as needed	Planned 2006	X			HO-7, 26-28	Su6: Housing Choice
Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the City's housing policies and regulations in meeting housing needs, and amend as needed	Portions complete, others planned 2007; periodic thereafter		X	X	HO-7	Su6: Housing Choice
Concentrations (Downtown/Overlake)						
Complete redevelopment of the Downtown Park and Ride site into a transit-oriented development in partnership with transit agencies	Underway	X	X		DT-57	P21: Urban Center Growth
Create and implement a Downtown parking development and management program in partnership with the business community			X		DT-32	P21: Urban Center Growth
Create an economic and marketing strategy for the Downtown	Planned 2007	X			DT-6	P21: Urban Center Growth
Review regulations and update as needed to reflect emphasis on development in centers	Underway	X			LU-43	P21: Urban Center Growth, P22: Urban Center Public Investment

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Move forward with components of the Overlay Initiative, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolving the "Center" status of Overlay Completing the Economic Neighborhood Initiative goals Developing and adopting an implementation strategy for the Overlay mixed use area Updating the transportation vision and plan for the area 	Portions Underway	X X X X			LU-43, EV-4, TR-1, 2 Council	P21: Urban Center Growth, P22: Urban Center Public Investment
Update the capital improvement strategy for the Downtown	Underway	X			DT-7	P22: Urban Center Public Investment
Begin to carry out high priority actions as part of the Overlay Implementation Strategy			X		LU-43	P22: Urban Center Public Investment
Define specific goals and efforts for encouraging pedestrian activity and informal gathering places in the Downtown	Planned 2007	X			DT-17	Su7: Urban Center Vibrancy
Develop a "Great Street" handbook for Cleveland Street to create pedestrian-friendly main street feel			X		DT-42	Su7: Urban Center Vibrancy
Climate (economic)						
Update land-use regulations as needed to reflect changes in the nature and needs of the manufacturing sector	Planned 2007: may enter medium term	X			LU-51	P24: Employment Growth

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
<p>Together with partners, develop and implement an economic vitality strategy. As part of this strategy,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify actions needed to develop a sustainable local economy Identify types of businesses, either primary or support, that Redmond lacks and should attract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a follow-on to strategy development, identify and consider regulatory updates to allow needed businesses to locate in Redmond Identify "incubating" businesses in Redmond and develop a strategy to retain them as they mature. Identify areas of need for partnerships with the business, non-profit, and other communities to achieve shared goals Identify successful strategies for retaining and recruiting knowledge-based businesses Develop a long-range strategy for investment in the arts (Planning/Parks) 	Planned 2006-07	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>			<p>EV-17</p> <p>EV-17</p> <p>EV-6</p> <p>EV-16,17 EV-17</p> <p>EV-15, PR-13</p>	<p>P24: Employment Growth, P25: Tax Receipts Citywide, P27: Performing Arts Opportunities, S23: New Businesses, S24: Commercial Vacancy Rates</p>
Partner with the Chamber of Commerce to develop a S.W.A.T. team to assist with business expansion, retention, and recruitment.	Complete	X			EV-17,20	P24: Employment Growth, P25: Tax Receipts Citywide, S23: New Businesses, S24: Commercial Vacancy Rates
Found the Eastside Economic Development Committee	Planned 2006-07	X			EV-21, Council	P24: Employment Growth, P25: Tax Receipts Citywide, S23: New Businesses, S24: Commercial Vacancy Rates
Meet with business and education community partners to identify barriers to, and opportunities for, expanding the provision of continuing and vocational education in Redmond, allowing residents to be exposed to a range of employment opportunities.	Underway	X			EV-11	P24: Employment Growth, S25: Median Income
Update development regulations to allow agricultural related facilities such as small winery operations in low-density zones	Planned 2006	X			CC-4, LU-61	S23: New Businesses

<i>Implementation Action</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Short-term 2006-07</i>	<i>Medium-term 2008-10</i>	<i>Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
Develop and implement a strategy to locate additional institutions of higher education in Redmond	Underway	X			EV-11	S23: New Businesses, S25: Median Income
Identify and monitor future technological and economic trends so that the City can proactively accommodate new technologies for the benefit of Redmond citizens		Ongoing			EV-18, UT-3, 4, 14, 3 3, 49, 69, 72, 74	S23: New Businesses, S38: Capital Facilities Built and Remaining to be Built
Prepare information on public sector financing for area businesses	Planned 2007	X			EV-18	Su8: Friendly Business Climate
Update regulations that guide decisions on proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Development Guide to reflect updated policies in the following elements: Land Use (LU-9, 24), Housing (HO-19, 35), Economic Vitality (EV-19), Participation (PI-16).	Underway	X			LU-9, 24, HO-19, 35, EV-19, PI-16	Su8: Friendly Business Climate
Undertake a review of the RCDG to evaluate overall functionality, with the involvement of the business community and other resource people			X		PI-20	Su8: Friendly Business Climate
Permit greater flexibility in bungalow use in Perrigo's Plat, and update design and streetscape standards for this area	Underway	X			DT-65	Su9: Encourage Small & Local Businesses to Locate in Redmond
Community gathering places, Cultural opportunities						
Identify opportunities for P-Patch gardens and gardening classes so as to retain and encourage knowledge of and interest in sustainable agriculture and horticulture	Underway in neighborhood planning, ongoing in Natural Resources	X			CC-4	P28: Enrollment in Cultural & Recreational Programs, Su10: Local & Regional Cultural Opportunities & Events
Identify and complete four new enhancements to community gathering places			X		CC-5, 6	S27: Public Gathering Places
Create an interdepartmental public places workgroup to facilitate communication among City departments regarding creation and enhancement of community gathering places.		X			PR-10, DT-15, CC-6, 7	S27: Public Gathering Places
Identify existing and potential community gathering places and develop strategies for enhancing their sense of "place"	Underway	X			CC-5, 6, Council	S27: Public Gathering Places

<i>Implementation Action</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Short-term 2006-07</i>	<i>Medium-term 2008-10</i>	<i>Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
Establish a program to pursue private dedication of arts for public areas			X		PR-8	S28: Publicly-held Art
Publicize the Historic Landmark Registry and nomination process	Portions complete, others planned 2006	X			CC-37	S29: Grants Awarded for Historic Landmarks
Publish photos and stories about Redmond's historic landmarks to the web	Underway	X			CC-51	S29: Grants Awarded for Historic Landmarks
Connections (transportation)						
Design and construct a connection between Marymoor and Town Center for bicyclists and pedestrians				X	DT-45	P30: Transportation LOS Objectives
Publish a guide for developers identifying ways to make developments pedestrian, bicycle, and transit friendly			X		LU-7	P30: Transportation LOS Objectives
Develop a comprehensive wayfinding program for Downtown, including identifying gateways	Underway	X			DT-17,20	P30: Transportation LOS Objectives
Review site regulations regarding design features for pedestrian, bicycle, and transit friendliness, and update them as needed	Planned 2007; may enter medium term	X			LU-7	P30: Transportation LOS Objectives
Construct Bear Creek Parkway extension	Design underway		X		DT-34	P31: Overall TMP Status
Transform Redmond Way and Cleveland Street into two-way streets, incorporating streetscape improvements			X	X	DT-34	P31: Overall TMP Status
Enhance City entrances as part of the wayfinding effort	Identification underway		X		DT-48,60, CC-13	P31: Overall TMP Status
Update the City's concurrency regulations	Planned 2006-07	X			TR-3	P31: Overall TMP Status
Identify streets for which "Great Streets" treatment would be appropriate	Targeted 2007; may enter medium term	X			CC-25	P31: Overall TMP Status
Regarding the BNSF railway ROW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a public involvement process for the ROW Develop use options for the ROW Decide on a use for the ROW Acquire the ROW within the City of Redmond Develop a specific plan and design standards to guide improvements within the ROW and for development on adjacent properties 	City participating with County and PSRC studying use options	X X X	X X		DT-8 to 10	P31: Overall TMP Status

<i>Implementation Action</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Short-term 2006-07</i>	<i>Medium-term 2008-10</i>	<i>Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
Review and update strategy for transportation funding, including considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-year bonds; • Transportation impact fees; • 6-year TIP process 	Planned for 2006-07	X X X			TR-17, Council	P31: Overall TMP Status, P36: Plan-level Financial Balance
Adopt the Transportation Master Plan, including modal plans	Complete	X			TR-13	P31: Overall TMP Status, Su11: Adequate Transportation Alternatives
If necessary, update street standards beyond what was done by the TMP. As part of task, evaluate whether updates are needed to encourage active urban streets, particularly in the Downtown.	Planned 2006-07	X			TR-21, CC-26	P31: Overall TMP Status, Su7: Urban Center Vibrancy
Community						
Publish maps of critical areas to the City's website	Portions complete, others underway	X			NE-7, Introduction	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Develop and carry out a strategy for publishing additional Planning Commission documents to the web	Underway	X			PI-7, UT-73	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Explore opportunities to create an interactive on-line forum for City and citizen communication		X			PI-6, 8	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Prepare a demographics report every five years, including parameters such as age and income, for the purpose of understanding changes in the community as they relate to Comprehensive Plan implementation and updates	Part of Indicators Program		X		PI-15	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Refine the neighborhood planning process model	Planned 2006	X			NP-1	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Establish a procedure for periodic evaluation and refinement of public involvement methods	Planned 2007	X			PI-9	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Establish an annual program providing opportunities for citizens throughout the City to learn about local government and community issues	Underway at Neighborhood Level	X			PI-6	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Formalize a strategic neighborhoods team as a point of contact for neighborhood concerns and as a resource for reviewing neighborhood plans	Underway	X			NP-9	P32: Community Participation in Planning
Complete neighborhood plan updates every six years	Two near completion; one planned for 2006	Ongoing			NP-1	P32: Community Participation in Planning

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Monitor the federal budget process for decision points related to funding for human services for which executive responses may be appropriate	Ongoing	X			HS-6	P33: Human Services Contribution
Launch the Social Enterprise project (e.g., Overlake Transit Center retail business)	Underway	X			HS-6	P34: Resources Leveraged Through Community Partnerships
Grow and replicate the Social Enterprise project (e.g., Overlake Transit Center retail business)			X		HS-6	P34: Resources Leveraged Through Community Partnerships
Complete all annexations north of NE 124 th St. within the City's Potential Annexation Area				X	A-8	P35: Total Land Annexed
Annex all remaining potential annexation areas south of NE 124 th St., including those immediately east of 132 nd Ave. NE.	Underway	X			A-12, Council	P35: Total Land Annexed
Pursue annexation of Marymoor Park land (i.e., not operations)	Timing Dependent on County		X		PR-38	P35: Total Land Annexed
Review current annexation incentives and update as necessary	Planned 2007	X			A-12	P35: Total Land Annexed
Develop or review pre-annexation zoning for the area north of NE 124 th St. and for other parts of the potential annexation area lacking it			X		A-8, 12	P35: Total Land Annexed
Review existing pre-annexation zoning for property on the northwest corner of NE 116 th St. and Avondale Rd.	Prioritized as development occurs	X			A-12	P35: Total Land Annexed
Prepare a new Financial Functional Plan in accordance with Comprehensive Plan guidelines	Planned 2006	X			CF-8	P36: Plan-level Financial Balance
Monitor the opportunity for city involvement in supporting wireless Internet access		Ongoing			UT-78	P37: Website Visits, S41: Online Permits Issued
Review process for residential permits and change it as needed to minimize delay, maintain opportunities for public comment, maximize clarity and predictability, and promote flexibility in design standards and affordability	Planned 2007	X			HO-26 to 28	P38: Time Frame for Permit Reviews, Sub: Housing Choice
Identify and maintain gateways and scenic viewpoints	Underway	X			CC-13,14, 20	P6: Land for Open Space vs. Urban Development

Implementation Action	Status	Short-term 2006-07	Medium-term 2008-10	Long-term (5-10 yrs.) 2011-15	Source	Indicator
Consider updates to the RCDG concerning: 1) minimum open space requirements, 2) incentives for outdoor plazas and squares, 3) concessions as an accessory use to parks, and 4) development of non-motorized connections within the City	Planned 2007	X			PR-2, 26,27, 42	P6: Land for Open Space vs. Urban Development, P23: Urban Center Open Space, S08: Park Amenities, P30: Transportation LOS Objectives
Promote neighborhood entries for Derby Days parade, with the City awarding a prize for best neighborhood entry		X			FW-41, Council	S33: Derby Days Neighborhood Float Entries
Participate in the sub-regional planning process for developing recommendations to create and improve access to and efficiency of services for immigrant and refugee communities living on the Eastside.	Underway	X			HS-3	S35: Service Provision to Immigrant and Refugee Communities
Obtain an inventory of King County equestrian trails east of Redmond in order to maintain trail connections	Targeted 2007, may enter medium-term	X			A-20	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Work with King County to develop an equestrian district east of Redmond				X	A-20	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Identify with King County means for upgrading deficient roads or bridges in Redmond's Potential Annexation Area	Ongoing with annexations	As needed			A-3	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Reach out and meet with neighboring cities to identify common intersections	Ongoing	X			A-1, Council	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Develop an interlocal agreement with at least one city to consolidate at least one additional specific city service	Several agreements in place	X			FW-45, Council	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Publish a quarterly regional issues executive summary focusing on long-term strategic issues	Complete – now a regular update	X			FW-45, Council	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Participate in countywide planning efforts to complete the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness	Underway	X			HS-3, HO-22	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision
Identify needed road improvements in Redmond's potential annexation area	Targeted 2007; may enter medium term	X			A-3	S37: Regional Coordination and Efficiency in Service Provision

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